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ALLIES NOT TO GIVE PASSPORTS FOR STOCKHOLM

Announcement in House of Commons Follows British Labor Party's Decision to Send Delegates to Socialist Conference

LONDON, England (Monday afternoon)—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking for the Government in the House of Commons today, announced that the United States, France and Italy had agreed with Great Britain that passports permitting attendance at the Stockholm conference would be withheld.

Mr. Henderson, addressing the members of the House, charged the War Cabinet with double-dealing especially in connection with his visit to Paris. "If the complete story of the Stockholm conference were told, now it would not be to the national interest," he declared.

Britain's decision not to grant passports was also announced by the Foreign Minister, Arthur J. Balfour, who declared that passports for Irish Trade Unionists to Stockholm could not be granted.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The expected statement from Mr. Arthur Henderson in the House of Commons this afternoon is being looked forward to with very great interest. If Mr. Henderson makes a statement he will appear in the House as a former Minister explaining the facts which led up to his resignation and it is traditional that in such circumstances the House always gives sympathetic hearing to a minister. Mr. Henderson will undoubtedly speak to a keenly interested audience.

No official statement has been made but the question of a secret session during which the whole situation can be thoroughly discussed is mentioned and it is well within the bounds of possibility that Mr. Henderson's statement will be made behind closed doors.

Mr. Henderson's action in resigning from the British War Cabinet and the present situation of the Labor Party as regards Stockholm are the chief topics engaging the attention of the British public. While many and various opinions are being freely expressed as to Henderson's action and his reason for doing as he did, Mr. Henderson himself asks the public to suspend judgment until they know the facts.

A statement, authorized by Mr. Henderson, is published in which he deplores the possibility of his attitude at the conference being made the subject of controversy or recrimination. If, he says, any statement of his position is to be made at this juncture, it will be made in the House of Commons, and even then his "course will be influenced in so far as it would affect the nation's interests in the successful prosecution of the war."

Correspondence between Mr. Henderson and Mr. Lloyd George is also published. Mr. Henderson writes to the Prime Minister stating that he

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Unfavorable weather has, once again, interfered with the allied operations on the western front. London reports that on Saturday night and Sunday morning the weather was wet and stormy and, as a consequence, there was no infantry fighting. An interesting fact, however, is noted in the British official statement, namely, that a German raid, south of Armentières, was successfully repulsed by the Portuguese with bomb and rifle fire.

In the French section, General Petain's forces have achieved further successes and have recovered all the remaining trench elements taken by the Germans last Wednesday night. Most determined fighting is in progress on the eastern front, notably in the neighborhood of Furtzani on the Sereth, where both sides claim successes. In the Rumanian theater, the Russo-Rumanian forces have been obliged to retire in the neighborhood of Oca, northwest of Fokshan, but southeast of that city, in the neighborhood of Galatz, Petrograd reports a successful advance by Gen. Rofoz Avereso's forces.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Western theater—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: After yesterday's attacks the artillery battle in Flanders diminished. It did not revive again until evening, when it recommenced on a wide sector and remained lively also during the night.

Early today strong enemy reconnoitering detachments came forward at many points of the front after hours of gunfire. They were repulsed everywhere.

North of Hollsbecke the English brought forward several regiments to

SERIOUS GERMAN FOOD SITUATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

According to the Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten, a serious situation for the future of the bread supply has been created by the way in which farmers have rushed produce to the market with a view to obtaining the special premium offered by the German Government for early delivery of new grain. The quantity forthcoming is so great that it cannot be stored properly and the Bavarian Ministry of Interior has now ordered farmers to keep their grain until it can be properly stored and handled.

Meanwhile in an interview with a representative of the Dusseldorf General Anzeiger, Herr August Mueller, new Undersecretary of State of the War Food Department, hints at the possibility of state monopolies, especially in corn, after the war, and observes that free trade in foodstuffs is out of the question for the present. Concerning the food supply during the coming winter he is optimistic.

PEACE MOVE IN SENATE REACTS

La Follette Resolution for Restatement of Terms of Allies Is Met by Senator King With "No Compromise" Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Soon after

Senator La Follette had introduced a resolution Saturday favoring a definition of the purpose of the United States in entering the war, Senator King, a Democrat and a loyal supporter of the Government, introduced another, asserting that peace is not to be thought of until the objects set forth by the President in his address to Congress in April have been attained. Both resolutions went over for discussion sometime this week.

The resolution of Senator King follows:

"Whereas, The Imperial Government of Germany, in pursuit of a policy to extend its territorial domains and imperial power by use of military force, organized the German people into an army for aggression and trespass against other nations; and

"Whereas, Germany, without cause and in perfidious violation of its treaties and in contravention of international law and the rights of nations, forced an entrance by military violence into Belgium, and, in aggravation of and in pursuit of such trespass, made war upon Belgium and her unoffending inhabitants, murdered and enslaved noncombatant men, women and children; extorted fines and money, and has, with unexampled barbarity and cruelty, burned and destroyed villages, churches, public edifices, homes and property; and

"Whereas, Germany invaded France and extended to the cities within the zone of military occupation the same cruelties, extortions, and atrocities which have been and are practiced in Belgium; and

"Whereas, Germany has occupied Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, Courland, and parts of Rumania by military force and without the consent of the nations severally inhabiting such countries and has driven the civil population of said country from their homes and possessions; and

"Whereas, Germany has provoked and prompted the extermination and massacre of the Christian population of Armenia and Asia Minor at the hands of the Turks; and

"Whereas, Germany has, without warrant of law, placed mines in the public waters of the high seas and has constructed and commissioned submarines to destroy neutral and merchant shipping and has wilfully taken the lives of innocent and noncombatant passengers upon both hospital ships and upon neutral ships conveying food for the succor of the starving

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tary supplies to belligerents. Essen is perhaps the very center of military supplies, and has exported, on an enormous scale, to belligerents in all modern wars, making it is understood, vast profits in this way during the Balkan wars.

"In pleading that it is immoral for the United States to furnish supplies to one belligerent when the other has no access to the same market Germany can not show that she has ever denied her markets to one belligerent because the other was not equally favored.

"The statistics compiled at the British Custom House, and presented to both Houses of Parliament for the years covering the Boer war show the following imports from Germany:

	Cwts.
1899—Swords, cutlasses, machetes and bayonets.....	752
1900—Swords, cutlasses, machetes and bayonets.....	1,664
1901—Swords, cutlasses, and arms of other sorts not firearms.....	12,560
1902—Swords, cutlasses, and arms of other sorts not firearms.....	50,734

The same years show proportionate amounts of other forms of arms and ammunition.

"From 1899 to 1902, the period of the Boer war, Great Britain imported from Germany 1,914,800 kilos of explosives, 99,800 kilos of gunpowder, 52,000 gun barrels, 11,100 malleable iron shot, 319,400 nickled shot, and 44,700 cartridges with copper shells. The Boers imported, during the same period, nothing from Germany, because like Germany in the present instance, they could not."

PLEA MADE FOR COPARTNERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Thomas Dewar, who presided at a luncheon given by the Aldwych Club to Lord Leverhulme, said that their guest worked for 16 hours a day but that, nevertheless, he was an advocate of a six-hour day for the workingman.

Lord Leverhulme in his speech said they had come together in order that they might, as business men, consider the problems with which they would be confronted after the war. In the past they had been in the habit of extolling the Germans and of considering them as patterns of efficiency, organization and commercial virtue.

Modern civilization was built up on certain inventions; how many of them, he asked, had been given to the world by Germans and how many by the English speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic? The implements of warfare which were being used against them by the Germans—the submarine, the aeroplane, the torpedo, the machine gun, the dreadnought and so on—had all been invented by the English speaking race. So also had a list of other inventions which Lord Leverhulme read out to the meeting.

The German method had been to send their young men into British offices at very low salaries to spy out the land and then to return to their own country and make use of what they learned. The process of manufacturing Bessemer steel had been stolen by the Germans who had never paid a penny for the invention.

The aniline dye industry was due to the invention of an Englishman, but it had been impossible to apply the discovery in England on account of the high cost of spirits; the German manufacturers, on the other hand, were supplied by their Government with cheap spirit free of duty for industrial purposes. It was only a short time ago, while Mr. Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the British Government had made it possible for British industries to obtain industrial alcohol free of duty.

Chambers of Commerce within the United Kingdom had had to pass resolutions during the last year asking that foreign shipowners should not be accorded privileges which were not given to British shipowners. They might well feel that to be an amazing state of things. They had the right intelligence, said Lord Leverhulme, and they only wanted the right opportunity. The origin of their inventiveness lay in the British system of Government by the people. They were liberty loving on both sides of the Atlantic, and if they lost that position they would come down to the level of their enemies. Lord Leverhulme asked how they were to make the best of their position, and said that the antagonism between capital and labor which existed at present should cease, and they should be fused into one. Copartnership, he affirmed, was the one basis for commercialism. It must not be allowed, however, to degenerate into charity or philanthropy. Its object must be to increase efficiency and prosperity for all. It must maintain supremacy of management, and labor must be free to work out its own ideals; the arrangement must have greater stability than that of a mere cash bonus. He attached much importance to the extension of the benefit to the men's wives and children.

Management and labor would both rise equally in the social scale as a result of this benefit, and it would not be antagonistic to the legitimate rights of workers. Those who found the cash capital must retain control and with the introduction of copartnership on these lines the wage system would remain. This should always be maintained on the highest scale practically possible in the industry concerned. The larger part of production was done by machinery which every day became more costly and complicated. Instead of an eight-hour day would it not be better to run the machinery for 12 hours by means of two shifts of six hours each. An enormously increased output and an enormous national gain would follow such a reduction in hours and the introduction of two shifts. This, he said, was the outline of his vision for meeting conditions, as he thought they would be after the war. Profit-sharing would humanize industry, and with it the workingman would no longer be opposed to the capitalist because he would himself be a capitalist.

OPERATIONS ON SINAI PENINSULA

Gen. Sir A. Murray's Dispatches Reveal Difficulties British Forces Had to Overcome in Campaigns in the Desert

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—An advance copy of the London Gazette, dated July 6, publishes the dispatches of General Sir Archibald Murray which deal with the operations carried out in Egypt under his orders from Oct. 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1917, including the regaining of the Sinai Peninsula, for two years partially occupied by the Turks, and operations against the Grand Senussi. During the months of October and November and the first half of December no important operations were carried out, but a successful reconnaissance, which yielded valuable information regarding the enemy's dispositions and the nature of terrain, was executed by Australian Light Horse Yeomanry and Camel Corps to Gebel el Rakwa and Maghara, 65 miles east of Ismailia, in October.

The successful operations against Mazar, reported in a previous dispatch, had made the Turks uneasy and they retired from that neighborhood, their nearest troops being about five miles west of El Arish toward which place the construction of the railway was making rapid progress.

During the latter part of November, cavalry reconnaissances, pushed out in advance of the railway, on the 23rd got as far as Bir el Masri, three miles southwest of El Arish, and from this on, constant touch was maintained with the Turks.

The enemy's aircraft showed considerable activity throughout the month, but without doing much damage, and the British aircraft retained complete superiority in the air, making number of bombing expeditions, one to Bir Saba damaging both railway station and aerodrome there.

On Dec. 7, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., C. B., D. S. O., assumed command of the desert column, shortly afterward moving his headquarters from Bir el Abd to Mazar. Since January the force had gradually pushed right across the Sinai desert, fighting when necessary, organizing and constructing incessantly in the heavy sand and hot sun. The pressure on the enemy in other theaters and our success at Romani were undoubtedly contributing factors to this advance, but the main factor—with which all liberty of action and any tactical victory would have been nugatory—was work, intense and unremitting. To regain this peninsula, the true frontier of Egypt, hundreds of miles of road and railway had been built, hundreds of miles of water piping had been laid, filters capable of supplying 1,500,000 gallons of water a day, and reservoirs had been installed, and tons of stone transported from distant quarries. Kantara had been transformed from a small canal village into an important railway and water terminus, with wharves and cranes and a railway ferry; and the desert, till then almost destitute of human habitation, showed the successive marks of our advance in the shape of strong positions firmly entrenched and protected by hundreds of miles of barbed wire, of standing camps where troops could shelter in comfortable huts, of tanks and reservoirs, of railway stations and sidings, of aerodromes and of signal stations and wireless installations, all of which the desert was subdued and made habitable, and adequate lines of communication established between the advancing troops and their ever receding base. Moreover, not only had British troops labored incessantly through the summer and autumn, but the body of organized native labor had grown. The necessity of combining the protection and maintenance, including the important work of sanitation, of this large force of workers, British and native, with that steady progress on the railway, roads and pipes which was vital to the success of my operations, put the severest strain upon all energies and resources. But the problem of feeding the workers without starving the work was solved by the good will and energy of all concerned. Organization kept pace with construction and by the middle of December the striking force was completely mobilized and the troops had begun in desert campaigning.

The greatest difficulty of all was that of providing water, and this no amount of organization could entirely overcome. The advance had taken the troops out of the water bearing Qatia basin into a tract in which local water was almost nonexistent, and the provision of this necessary, in addition to its other duties, put a great strain on the railway, until the pipe line reached Romani. Then with a further advance the same difficulty presented itself, and as the month advanced the question presented itself more insistently than ever. The enemy was disposed in depth covering all the water in the area, and it was necessary to carry forward very large supplies of water on camels for the formations to be engaged in the attack on the El Arish positions, entailing the establishment of a very large reserve of water at railhead. Eventually, however, the enemy recognized that the British preparations were too much for him without reinforcements, and he accordingly, on Dec. 20, started a retirement which was reported by the Royal Flying Corps. A night advance was made with the result that by the evening of the 21st the enemy was evacuated, his positions west of a north and south line through El Arish, except Nekhl and Hassan, and El Arish was once more in British occupation.

On Dec. 22 mine-sweeping opera-

tions were commenced in the roadstead of El Arish and Bittia with such success that the supply ships from Port Said began unloading on the 24th.

British aircraft were very active during this day, bombing Tel el Sharla Railway bridge, El Anja and Bir Saba, and two battalions of Turkish troops at Maghara, 20 miles south of El Arish were attacked by 13 aeroplanes which inflicted many casualties. Sir Archibald Murray had anticipated that the Turks would retire on El Anja (inside the Palestine border 35 miles from the coast and 40 odd miles due south of Gaza), by way of Maghara and Abu Ameigha. This was confirmed by the Flying Corps and a flying column composed of mounted troops under command of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. G. Chauvel, started in pursuit at 12:45 a. m. Dec. 23; and at 4:50 a. m. reached a point where the enemy's bivouac fires were plainly visible. Personal reconnaissance by the commander revealed the Turkish position to be in a rough circle with a diameter of 3000 to 3500 yards, on both banks of the Wadi el Arish. A very strong position, the main protection being five large closed works with a system of well constructed and concealed trenches and rifle pits.

The British plan of attack was an enveloping one. The New Zealand Mounted Rifles and Australian Light Horse, both under the command of Brig.-Gen. E. W. C. Chaytor, C. B., were to move to the east of Maghara and to swing round to attack the enemy's right and rear. The Imperial Camel Corps were to move direct against Maghara to attack the enemy in front—that is, from the northwest. Other Australian mounted troops were at the outset in reserve. Between 8:45 a. m. and 9:30 a. m. the attack developed, and at the latter hour General Chaytor moved a Light Horse Regiment and part of a Machine Gun Squadron on wide turning movement round the rear of the enemy's position with orders to come in from the south. A little later two regiments of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles were dispatched in more or less the same direction, though making a less wide detour, with orders to move on Maghara from the east. In the meantime the Imperial Camel Corps were making progress, though somewhat slowly.

At 10 a. m. aircraft reports indicated that the enemy were trying to escape so the reserve regiments, less one, were pushed in from the northwest. Between noon and 1:30 p. m. the position was practically surrounded, but progress became increasingly difficult, mirage and difficulty of obtaining forward observation greatly handicapping the Horse Artillery. In addition, horses had not been watered since the evening of the 22nd, that is they had been about 40 hours without water. However, the position gradually improved with the result that by 4:30 o'clock all organized resistance was over, and the enemy was surrendering everywhere.

The total number of prisoners taken in this fine action was 1832, including some 50 wounded. Four mountain guns, one machine gun and 1052 rifles were captured, and 200 more rifles were destroyed. Our own casualties were 12 officers and 134 others ranks killed and wounded.

The next operation described was against a prepared position at Maghara, apparently covering Rafa—the latter place being just inside the Palestine border close to the seacoast.

Against this the Desert column was pushed out on the evening of Jan. 8, 1917. Commander Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Chetwode, troops, yeomanry, Australian and New Zealand mounted troops, the Imperial Camel Corps, with a battery of artillery attached. By dawn Jan. 9 the enemy position was almost entirely surrounded before he became aware of any large forces in his vicinity. The position was a formidable one consisting of three strong series of works, one facing west, one southwest, and the third south and southeast, connected by trenches and dominated by a central keep, while the approaches to the position were open and devoid of cover.

The attack was again an enveloping one, gun fire starting at 7:20 a. m., aeroplanes cooperating. The main attack under Maj.-Gen. Sir H. G. Chauvel was timed for 10 a. m., the New Zealand Mounted Rifles on the right, attacking from the east. Some Australian Light Horse on their left, attacking from the east and southeast, while the Imperial Camel Corps attacked the works in their front from the southeast.

Some Australian Light Horse were in reserve with the Yeomanry in column reserve. Before 11 a. m. Rafa was occupied; and by 2 p. m. such good progress was made against the works and trenches that Sir P. Chetwode ordered an attack against the central keep, the Yeomanry (from reserve) cooperating in rear of the work. This attack was complicated by information of an enemy relieving force marching on Rafa from Shellal, but General Chetwode was not to be deterred from his objective and ordered the attack to be pressed with vigor, with the result that by 5:30 p. m. all organized resistance was over, the position and garrison captured and the relieving force driven off without difficulty.

Owing to difficulty of supply it was not possible to hold Rafa permanently, and the British troops were withdrawn taking all prisoners, animals, and material captured. In this fine action, which lasted for 10 hours, the entire enemy force, with its commander, was accounted for. More than 1600 un wounded prisoners were taken, including one German officer and five German noncommissioned officers. In addition, six machine guns, four mountain guns, and a number of camels and mules were captured. Our casualties were comparatively light, amounting to 487 in all, of which 71 were killed, 451 wounded, and one was missing.

The result of these successful operations was that the province of Sinaia, which for two years had been partially occupied by the Turks, was freed of

all formed bodies of Turkish troops. The destruction of his rear guard at Maghara compelled the enemy to withdraw from Maghara, Hassan and Nekhl, all of which were clear by Dec. 31 and the victory at Maghara had driven him over the frontier at Rafa, which he did not attempt to reoccupy.

As a result of the action near Rafa the enemy immediately began to concentrate his forces near Shellal, west of which place he began rapidly to prepare a strong defensive position near Well Sheikh Nuran, with the object of covering his lines of communication and supply along the railway running into Bir Saba from the north and along the Jerusalem-Hermon-Bir Saba road. The preparation of this position has continued up to the present date. During the earlier portion of January considerable activity was shown by the enemy's aircraft, both in reconnaissances and small bombing raids. On the other hand, the effect of the recent British success on his moral was proved by the very marked increase in the number of deserters who came into the British lines.

In the meantime arrangements had been progressing for the concentration of additional troops at El Arish. The month of February was chiefly devoted to pushing on the railway and training troops, but successful minor operations were also carried out in the interior of the Sinai peninsula. The dispatches then deal with operations on the western front against the remainder of the Senussi, which consisted of rounding up more or less scattered bodies of the enemy.

The Egyptian western force was commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. A. Watson from October, 1916. Small mobile columns accompanied by all available light armored cars were sent out to the oases of Dahlia and Baharia, which were thoroughly searched as well as surrounding villages. These oases are situated between the Nile and the Libyan Desert.

A combined British and Italian naval reconnaissance was also carried out in October under the direction of the Italian naval authorities, at Ageila, 32 miles west of Tobruk, where a large camp of followers of Idris and Nuri was reported. The camp was shelled and serious casualties inflicted.

The last operations surveyed are those undertaken by armored cars with motor transport against the Grand Senussi, Sayed Ahmed, and his commander-in-chief, Mohammed Saleh, who with a force of some 1200 men were preparing to depart from the Siwa oasis (north of the Libyan desert) to Jaghbub. Command of this column was intrusted to Brig.-Gen. H. W. Hodgson, C. V. O., C. B., whose plan was to attack the enemy camp at Girba with his main body, and to detach two armored motor batteries to block the pass between Siwa and Jaghbub practicable for camels—so that said Sayed Ahmed, as was probable, had been watered since the evening of the 22nd, that is they had been about 40 hours without water. However, the position gradually improved with the result that by 4:30 o'clock all organized resistance was over, and the enemy was surrendering everywhere.

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PROGRESS MADE BY FREE RUSSIA

Army Officer Explains Revolution, Desertions in Ranks, and Process of Reorganization Now Going on in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The most remarkable event that has occurred since the outbreak of the present world war is the Russian Revolution. It is curious, however, to what an extent the situation has been misunderstood and misrepresented by the press, of the United Kingdom at least. No one is in a position to speak with any authority on the occurrences which have taken place in that great country who is not thoroughly familiar with the temperament and customs of the people and has made a careful study of the history of the Russian Empire. It was recently the privilege of a representative of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor to have a long conversation with a Russian officer who has been closely associated not only with the more important of the many Russian officials, but in close touch also with the leaders of British affairs in London, leaders of the policy and organizers of what is now the vast military machine of the British Empire.

The first effects of the revolution were manifested in the big centers, such as Petrograd, Moscow, etc. "Russia," The Christian Science Monitor informant explained, "is an enormous empire in which the government was highly centralized." "You see," he said, "Russia adopted the old system of French bureaucracy, but bureaucracy in Russia has now vanished, and the public is naturally asking what will happen to Russia if Petrograd, once the center of bureaucracy, is now the center of the revolution against it. Formerly people were inclined to believe that the only strength of Russia lay in a strong bureaucracy; but I see, and I am sure you will soon realize that people are working hard to do all they possibly can to support their country by taking its destinies into their own hands."

The Zemstvos in Russia are a strong organization, corresponding more or less to your county councils, and embody the idea of local self-government which has been in existence all over the Empire since the Fifteenth Century, and which in the Nineteenth Century received increasing power from Alexander II. Lately the Zemstvos, you will remember, were asked to handle the supplies for the army; to which they agreed under certain conditions, the main thing being that they should become an all-Russian organization. So quite naturally another big organization was established side by side with the old bureaucratic ones. When the revolution came and the old organization fell in ruins—the new one, the Zemstvo—was ready to undertake the formidable task of organizing the country districts. In the towns the task was undertaken by the councils of workmen's delegates.

"As to the revolution, itself." The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, "it might be described as the result of an initial struggle between the Central Petrograd Government and a movement in favor of decentralization and self-government on the one hand—and on the other a struggle between the different classes. We do not, however, anticipate anything in the nature of a partition of Russia. The revolution does not want to do what would obviously weaken the country, and while Russia consists of a number of states, many of which have already expressed a desire for autonomy, it would be incorrect to speak of the partition of Russia. The revolution has resulted, so to say, in the creation of new political aspirations. The Finns, the Poles, the Armenians, and numerous other nationalities are clamoring for independence or autonomy, and while it is impossible to say exactly how the question will be eventually solved, I would repeat that the last thing the revolutionary party in Russia want to do is to weaken the country, and while many of these different states or nationalities may be granted some form of self-government or independence, you may be sure that the aim and object of those responsible for the overthrow of the autocracy is to do all they can to preserve a great and united Russia."

"Now as regards the army." The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, "I would like to say something on this matter, since I know, as I have been and am intimately connected with it. The wildest rumors were circulated to the effect that a new distribution of land was about to take place, and many of these soldiers, for the most part entirely uneducated, heard this, and simply bolted, with a view to getting what they could. It is difficult, I expect, for you to realize what this question of the land means to the Russian peasant, and when there is a question of getting a little more land, it would take more than ordinary discipline to hold them back. As a matter of fact, M. Kerensky, the new Minister, soon put a stop to desertion by declaring that those who did not join the colors would be deprived of any right to claim land in future, neither would they be permitted to have any voice in the coming elections. This checked the deserters at once, because the dream of 90 per cent of the population of Russia is to get more land. As a matter of fact, rumors of the wildest description have been circulated from time to time. Two years ago, just before I was leaving Russia, I made a report personally to the Grand Duke Serge, and asked him to tell the Tsar that

WAR CHANGES PATENT STATUS

Steps Which Have Been Taken to Utilize Inventions of Enemy Aliens—How Devices Should Be Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Aspects of the patent situation growing out of the war are pointed out by Lawrence Langner and Albert Parker, members of the Merchants Association. Mr. Langner has recently published a paper on war inventions, consisting of a survey of the laws relating to the adoption of inventions by the United States and the allied governments, and the methods of submitting inventions of military or naval value to the Government.

Mr. Langner points out that many inventions have been submitted, and that a considerable number have been tested and discarded. Examination of the records of the patent office will indicate improvements which will make an unsuccessful invention practicable.

It is advisable for an inventor to file an application for a patent, Mr. Langner says, regardless of whether the Government is interested or not. By obtaining a patent, the inventor will protect himself in case he should wish to negotiate with private individuals or a foreign government. He cites the famous example of the Lewis machine gun by way of illustration.

"In submitting an invention to a government," Mr. Langner says, "the concise form and statement of advantages which characterize the patent specification and drawings is the one which is usually preferred by the Government officials in considering the invention, rather than working drawings or rough sketches. Working drawings are, as a general rule, only necessary when the Government has evinced sufficient interest in the invention to call for such drawings.

"The various inventions committees or departments of the allied governments are made up of competent technical experts, ready to adopt any devices which appear to have immediate value. The invention should, as a general rule, be submitted by mail, and personal interviews should preferably be avoided unless the Government has evinced some interest in the invention.

This brief survey of the field does not cover the neutral countries, inasmuch as it is regarded as inadvisable to forward descriptions regarding military or naval inventions to neutral countries while this country is at war, seeing that such information is extremely likely to fall in the hands of the enemy, especially upon the publication of patent applications in such countries."

Mr. Parker, who represents the British firm of Marks & Clerk in this country, has sent the following letter to the Merchants Association:

"In connection with the 'Enemy Trading Bill' it may be of interest to learn that since the war broke out between Germany and Great Britain, applications were made in England for licenses under 650 enemy-owned British patents, and most of these applications have been granted, with the result that many new industries have been established in Great Britain based on inventions which were protected by British patents of enemy ownership."

The arrangement in England, as in the United States legislation, calls for the payment of a royalty to be held in trust for the German patentee until the close of the war, and further provides for the continuance of the license throughout the full life of the patent, so that capitalists will be protected in the investments they may make for establishing new industries during the period of the war.

"A like provision is incorporated in the United States bill, and if this bill is taken advantage of to the same extent as in England, it is certain that many industries will be built up here under patents at present of German, Austrian and Hungarian ownership. An examination of the list of patents so licensed under the British statute shows that some scores of patents bearing on the dyeing industry have been licensed.

"Many articles which were formerly manufactured in Germany or Austria and imported into Great Britain, will undoubtedly in the future be entirely supplied by local manufacture there, and a proper use of the provisions in the United States statute should lead to a similar result here. It might be pointed out that up to the commencement of the war in Europe, Great Britain obtained its entire supply of magnetos from Stuttgart, Germany, but some hundreds of thousands of these have since been manufactured in Great Britain, under patents formerly owned by German subjects, and a much better product is now being turned out in England than was produced by the German factories, as many improvements have been made in the German type of magneto, a result which is likely to follow wherever new manufacturing arrangements are established in any line of industry."

NEW FRUIT PRICES ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Food Controller has issued a new order which provides that no jam manufacturer shall buy raspberries for preserving at a price exceeding £35 per ton, including picking and packing transport. Where the fruit is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's premises or for sale in a market, the customary charges may be added. Other permitted charges are market tolls actually paid and not more than 2s. a ton for the use of tubs, baskets or usual packages. The commission of an agent buying on behalf of a manufacturer is limited to 2s. per ton.

POINTS IN NEW SUFFRAGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an article in the Common Cause on the Representation of the People Bill in Committee a review is made of some of the points of the bill that still remain to be dealt with in committee. Four of these points, states the article, are of special interest to women.

The most important of these is the question of the municipal vote. It will be remembered by those who have studied the bill, says the article, that the last section of Clause 4 as it stands

provides that "A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for any Local Government electoral area where she would be entitled to be so registered as if she were a man: Provided that husband and wife shall not both be qualified as Local Government electors in respect of the same property." Toward the end of the debate on Clause 4 (on June 20) Mr. Charles Roberts (Lincoln) moved as an amendment that words should be inserted which would make Clause 4 read: "A woman shall be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector in any electoral area where she would be entitled to be so registered if she were a man, or where she is the wife of a man entitled to be so registered."

In expressing the Government's attitude about this amendment the home secretary pointed out that it was of immense importance, because its effect would be to add about 5,000,000 women local Government electors to the present 1,000,000. He recognized, however, that it had a good deal of support in the House (where many speeches had been made in favor of it, including one from Mr. Arnold Ward); and while deprecating anything being decided at the moment, he gave an assurance that the whole matter might be reconsidered later on.

The second point interesting to women which will have to be dealt with is the question of plural voting. In the discussion on Clause 4, the Government put into the bill a proviso that a woman shall not vote more than once in virtue of her own qualification or in virtue of her husband's qualification. That is to say, if she votes for her house she may not also vote for her husband's business premises, even though he may have two votes for the two qualifications. This seems just, so far as married women are concerned, but it is important that it should be so amended as to allow a woman who has two genuine qualifications, one for residence and one for her own business premises, to have two votes, as she would have if she were a man.

With regard to the university qualification, a question may arise as to the right to vote of women who have done the degree course at Oxford or Cambridge, and, if they were men, would have degrees, and therefore votes. As things are now they are excluded from degrees because they are women.

With regard to the university qualification, a question may arise as to the right to vote of women who have done the degree course at Oxford or Cambridge, and, if they were men, would be graduates, and unless their rights are made clear in the final discussions on the bill, it seems likely that they may also be excluded from the university vote.

The fourth point, concludes the article, is the question of the pauper disqualification for voting. The Government have promised so to arrange matters that only people who have actually been inmates of workhouses and other state institutions shall be disqualified, and that those who have received out-door relief, or whose dependents have received it, shall not therefore be excluded from voting. Suffragists will watch anxiously to see that this promise is carried out, as otherwise the widowed mothers for whom the state does not yet provide pensions, and who are, therefore, often forced to seek out-relief, will find themselves deprived of the vote which they need even more than most other women.

SCANDINAVIAN CONGRESS MEETS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Norwegian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The meeting of the Scandinavian Parliamentary Congress opened on June 29. Mr. Mowinckel (Norway), president of the Storthing, acted as chairman and in his opening remarks referred to the terrible pressure of the world war; he expressed his happiness that so far they had been kept out of actual participation.

Five different subjects were down for discussion.

I. Report on the commercial and maritime policy of the three countries during the war.

II. Professor Stang's (Norway) proposal that the Scandinavian countries should establish centers for international research work.

III. Social legislation in the Scandinavian countries during the war.

IV. Report of steps taken for furthering the peace of the world.

V. Proposals by Mr. Castberg (Norway), president of the Odelselsting, to establish a special bureau for promoting cooperation between the three countries in social legislation.

During the consideration of the commercial policy of the three countries, Mr. Mowinckel pointed out that 25 per cent of the number and 30 per cent of the value of the Norwegian mercantile fleet had been lost in consequence of action by the belligerents, and about 500 sailors had lost their lives. He added, however, that much as they might have reason to complain of the actions of the Entente, they were perfectly innocent in comparison with the actions taken by Germany.

Dr. Karl Hildebrand (Sweden) severely criticized the blockade and insisted that Sweden had lost far more through the blockade than through submarines. Mr. Branting (Sweden), the Socialist Leader, entered a strong protest against these remarks. He could not listen in silence he said, to any comparison between the actions of the two groups of belligerents. There could be no parallel, he declared, between the actions of the Entente for the purpose of hindering supplies reaching Germany and the murder of neutral noncombatants. He severely criticized the policy which had been followed by Hammarskjold, and to this policy he attributed much of the distress now prevalent in Sweden.

POLITICS KEEP SPAIN STIRRED

Case of Regionalism Becoming Threatening — Question of Leadership of Liberal Party Taking Interesting Course

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Señor Dato's declarations, almost daily, about the perfect tranquillity of the country must be taken as a measure of tact and statesmanship. In a certain sense they are true; although the country is under military law, there is an outward appearance of calm; but everybody knows the violent workings that are going on beneath the surface, and which may break out at any moment.

New and disturbing evidences continually arise. The case of regionalism is now becoming threatening. The Premier is keeping the lid shut tight upon the boiling cauldron; but how long he can continue to do so is not a matter for easy prophecy. Having proclaimed himself always an optimist, and declared that no man should essay statesmanship unless he were an optimist, the optimism of the Spanish Premier was never so resplendent as now. "Never," he has just exclaimed, "has more perfect harmony reigned among the members of any Cabinet than in ours, when at different meetings lately we have discussed numerous problems which presented an extremely delicate character, both from the foreign and interior points of view. All rumors to the contrary discredit themselves."

Someone remarked to the Premier that Señor Villanueva, one of the factions of the Liberals, was an ardent Germanophile and that in a criticism of the Government's foreign policy he had said that the Foreign Minister, the Marqués de Lema, leaned toward a rupture with Germany. Señor Dato answered, "In the early stages of the war, in the period when the Liberal-Conservatives were in power, that is to say, for a year and a half, Spain was able to maintain the most excellent relations with all the belligerents. The Government will continue now to follow the same policy. We shall maintain the most absolute neutrality, strengthened by the loyalty of our attitude and conduct toward the belligerents. We understand quite well that all Spaniards do not share our way of looking at things. For all that, we are keenly anxious that our opponents should imitate our example in abstaining from discussing international politics, because beyond the frontier the Government should appear to be supported by the will of the whole nation. That is why the Liberal-Conservatives when they were in opposition, observed a patriotic silence concerning all questions relating to a foreign policy even when the treatment of these questions had not their approval."

The question of leadership of the Liberal Party is taking an extremely important and interesting course. It is more than ever apparent that the Count de Romanones, instead of being exonerated as the Germanophile elec-

ments of the party had hoped, will shortly rise to a vastly enhanced position of authority, as all his friends have anticipated since he abandoned the premiership. It is clear now that the faction led by Señor Villanueva, which proposed to install Señor García Prieto in the leadership, was actuated by Germanophile sentiments and influences. Facts which have become known leave not a doubt about it.

The count welcomes the situation, as the Liberal Party will now purge itself of its Germanophile elements, and be in a stronger position for important developments than before. It has been demonstrated that the recent campaign against him has been not so much against him as Liberal leader as against the man who delivered the famous message to the King on his resignation, in which he urged the necessity of much closer approximation with England and France and virtually proposed intervention in the war. A meeting of the supporters of the count has been held at which the tactics of the Prieto and Villanueva faction were denounced, and it was determined to call a general meeting not only of Liberal senators and deputies but of all the active elements of the party, to decide on the leadership. There is not the slightest doubt that at such a meeting the count will obtain a great majority. What will happen then to the Villanueva section remains to be seen, but it is certain that the official Liberal Party under the count, now free from all the Germanophile embarrassments, will at once adopt a new program, based on the message to the King. This program will embrace a strong pro-Entente policy, as well as domestic measures of extreme importance, such as an extension of regional autonomy, reform of the suffrage, improvement of the conditions of the working classes, and economic development, all accomplished under a domestic interpretation of the constitution. It will be the real beginning in the great effort of the Romanones idealism.

The count himself has just made an interesting statement in an interview which appears in one of the newspapers. He says that he knew in advance that his message to the King would produce a schism in the Liberal Party, but he thought he ought to sacrifice his power to his convictions concerning the international problem. "I sacrificed myself," he said, "to an idea that did not admit of trafficking. On the eve of its publication I communicated the message to my friends, reckoning that it would create a great gap around me, and would place me in an isolated situation in Spanish politics. I am so far deceived that I received numerous admissions, and my message has had a powerful effect in numerous circles of Spanish opinion." The count, continuing, said he felt that parties based simply on personal admissions are destined to disappear, since they are powerless to face the great problems of contemporary life. Parties in future must be based on the sentiment of collective interests, inspired by an ideal like the English political parties.

With a view to getting more coal into Salt Lake City, the Public Utilities Commission of Utah has ordered the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to take active steps to meet the public demand. The commission has recommended that the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad place an embargo on all shipments which do not originate on its line. The commission claims that with its present equipment the railroad cannot handle any other business but that springing up in its own territory.

Owing to lack of cars, it is contended by Utah coal producers that the mines in the Helper District, 124 miles from Salt Lake City, cannot be worked to their full capacity.

C. T. Worley of the Standard Coal Company says: "We are working our mines at half capacity, and could work them to full capacity if the railroads would furnish the cars to haul the coal away. Utah produced 3,500,000 tons of coal last year, and will produce 4,000,000 tons this year. We could produce and sell 7,000,000 tons if the roads could handle it."

COAL SHORTAGE ARISING IN UTAH

Single-Track Operation of Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Found to Restrict Supply—Labor Problem Serious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—That there will be a coal shortage in Utah next winter on account of poor transportation facilities from the mines and general car shortage is the opinion that is gathered here.

Several civic and public bodies of the State have appealed to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for relief. E. E. Calvin, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, who recently came here, said that there was no doubt but that there would be a shortage of coal, despite the fact that coal is mined almost at the doors of Salt Lake City.

Various causes are contributing to this state of affairs. In the first place, the dam of the Price River Irrigation Company broke, washing out a section of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company's track. The company is now operating only a single track. There is a constant cry for coal, but the Denver & Rio Grande admits that it cannot fill all orders.

All lines in Utah are congested with traffic. The movement of freight is necessarily slow. The railroads admit their inability to get sufficient men to unload the cars. The scarcity of labor is called the most acute in Utah's history, and no authority has yet stepped forward to provide a solution to a perplexing problem.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

attack. They had no success and had to retreat with very heavy losses.

From La Bassée Canal to the south bank of the Scarpe and northwest of St. Quentin the artillery activity increased in strength at intervals, during which brief engagements frequently developed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Aisne front, in the western Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse the artilleries are fighting each other with more intensity than has been usual lately.

At Cerny on Laonnois, two French attacks broke down with heavy losses in the evening. On Carnillet, enemy hand grenade detachments were repulsed before our newly captured positions.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: There were no fighting actions of importance.

Aviation: First Lieut. Ritter von Tutschek brought down his twenty-second and twenty-third opponents in serial battle.

Eastern theater: Army group of Archduke Joseph-Austro-Hungarian divisions captured the dominating height positions and the village of Grozessna. The enemy troops brought forward into battle fresh forces against our troops, which are advancing in the Oitz Valley and made oft-repeated counterattacks without success.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The battles north of Fokshani continue. Between the River Sereth and the railway line to Aubudun, the Russians and Romanians yesterday again attacked our lines with strong forces. We did not lose a foot of ground. Over 130 officers and more than 6500 men were taken prisoners and 18 cannons and 61 machine guns were captured.

From the Sereth to the Danube, the artillery activity increased considerably. A Russian attack at the mouth of the Buzu was repulsed.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged.

Last night's official communication says:

In Flanders there has been artillery fighting of varying intensity.

In the eastern theater we have carried out successful engagements in the Trotz Valley and north of the Sutza.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

The weather was wet and stormy. During the night fighting occurred for possession of a mine crater east of Givenchy lez La Bassée. We established ourselves on the near lip of the crater and drove off counter attacks.

The statement issued on Sunday night says:

The hostile artillery showed great activity last night east and north of Ypres (Belgium).

The number of prisoners captured in the successful attack of the 10th and in subsequent operations east of Ypres has reached a total of 454, including nine officers. In the same operations we also captured six German guns.

An attempted enemy raid this morning south of Armentières was successfully repulsed by the Portuguese with bombs and rifle fire.

In spite of repeated storms and strong westerly winds, which greatly favored the enemy forces, our airplanes carried out much successful work yesterday. In air fighting three German machines were downed and four others were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes were forced to land behind the enemy line and three other British machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

In Belgium there were artillery duels north of Bixchoot. There were no infantry actions.

East of Fayet (north of St. Quentin) our troops reconquered all the trench elements which the Germans had occupied on the night of Aug. 9-10. We took 20 prisoners in the course of this action.

In the sector of Noisy Farm and Laffaux Hill our scouting parties penetrated the enemy lines at a number of places and returned with prisoners.

South of Ailles the Germans renewed their attack upon the trenches which we had previously conquered. Two attacks, one of which was very violent, were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy forces. Our troops maintained all their positions and in the course of the night realized further progress.

In the Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse, the artillery bombardment was quite heavy. West of Avancourt we checked an enemy surprise attack.

In Alsace there were patrol encounters in the Carapach Wood.

The official communication issued on Sunday evening reads:

Today the cannonade assumed at times rather considerable violence in Belgium, in the sector of Huretine (Aisne) and on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun region).

The Germans have directed a scattered artillery fire all over the city of Rheims. Two civilians there were killed and one civilian was wounded.

The day was quiet elsewhere.

On the night of Aug. 10-11 and during the day of the 11th our aviators on the front in Belgium bombed enemy encampments north of the Hohlgau forest and also the stations at Cottmarck and Lichtenwalde. A fire was started and violent explosions were observed at Lichtenwalde.

The day was quiet elsewhere.

velds. The aviation ground at Colmar (Upper Alsace) also has received many projectiles.

Army of the East, Aug. 11: The enemy forces attempted several attacks near Lake Doiran, in the Tchernia bend and in the region between Lakes Presba and Ochrida. All the attacks were beaten back. The British troops in the region of Krastall carried out a successful raid on the Bulgarian trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Rumanian front: In the region of the upper Dobra River and north of the Dofteana River, fighting continues with variable success. West of the Oca-Grozesni line, during the whole of yesterday, battles of great intensity took place. The Austro-Germans launched stubborn attacks chiefly in the direction of Oca. Toward evening the Rumanians were forced to retire to Oca along the Moshorei road and to the west of Grozesni.

In the direction of Fokshani the Austro-Germans yesterday launched stubborn attacks along the Fokshani-Marasesti railroad line. Our troops and the Rumanian troops, in spite of the considerable superiority of enemy forces, stubbornly defended their position and made counterattacks, during which about 1200 German prisoners were captured. Toward evening, under strong pressure of enemy forces, our troops and the Rumanians retired to the villages of Marasesti and Furtzeni.

In the region of the mouth of the River Buzou our troops, having assumed the offensive, captured as the result of their rapid onslaught part of the enemy positions, taking a number of prisoners, four cannon and eight machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

The desultory artillery fire became more frequent on the Julian front. The stations of St. Lucia and Tolmino and the neighboring railway sheds, upon which our fire was concentrated, were severely damaged.

Yesterday morning our flights, accompanied by escorting planes, returned to the Chiavavano Valley to renew their bombardment of the military works there. Having dropped more than four tons of torpedo incendiary shells and obtained direct hits on their objectives, all our battle chasing machines returned safely. An enemy machine, beaten in an air fight, was forced to land on Friday.

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ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

The desultory artillery fire became more frequent on the Julian front. The stations of St. Lucia and Tolmino and the neighboring railway sheds, upon which our fire was concentrated, were severely damaged.

Yesterday morning our flights, accompanied by escorting planes, returned to the Chiavavano Valley to renew their bombardment of the military works there. Having dropped more than four tons of torpedo incendiary shells and obtained direct hits on their objectives, all our battle chasing machines returned safely. An enemy machine, beaten in an air fight, was forced to land on Friday.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

The weather was wet and stormy. During the night fighting occurred for possession of a mine crater east of Givenchy lez La Bassée. We established ourselves on the near lip of the crater and drove off counter attacks.

The statement issued on Sunday night says:

The hostile artillery showed great activity last night east and north of Ypres (Belgium).

The number of prisoners captured in the successful attack of the 10th and in subsequent operations east of Ypres has reached a total of 454, including nine officers. In the same operations we also captured six German guns.

An attempted enemy raid this morning south of Armentières was successfully repulsed by the Portuguese with bombs and rifle fire.

In spite of repeated storms and strong westerly winds, which greatly favored the enemy forces, our airplanes carried out much successful work yesterday. In air fighting three German machines were downed and four others were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes were forced to land behind the enemy line and three other British machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

In Belgium there were artillery duels north of Bixchoot. There were no infantry actions.

East of Fayet (north of St. Quentin) our troops reconquered all the trench elements which the Germans had occupied on the night of Aug. 9-10. We took 20 prisoners in the course of this action.

In the sector of Noisy Farm and Laffaux Hill our scouting parties penetrated the enemy lines at a number of places and returned with prisoners.

South of Ailles the Germans renewed their attack upon the trenches which we had previously conquered. Two attacks, one of which was very violent, were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy forces. Our troops maintained all their positions and in the course of the night realized further progress.

In the Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse, the artillery bombardment was quite heavy. West of Avancourt we checked an enemy surprise attack.

In Alsace there were patrol encounters in the Carapach Wood.

The official communication issued on Sunday evening reads:

Today the cannonade assumed at times rather considerable violence in Belgium, in the sector of Huretine (Aisne) and on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun region).

The Germans have directed a scattered artillery fire all over the city of Rheims. Two civilians there were killed and one civilian was wounded.

The day was quiet elsewhere.

On the night of Aug. 10-11 and during the day of the 11th our aviators on the front in Belgium bombed enemy encampments north of the Hohlgau forest and also the stations at Cottmarck and Lichtenwalde. A fire was started and violent explosions were observed at Lichtenwalde.

The day was quiet elsewhere.

conference a fortnight ago, events of the last few days had shown you the unswiftness of such a course.

That was clearly what you led me to believe. It was also the impression left on the minds of your colleagues in the Cabinet and of your Labor colleagues in the Ministry. It was, therefore, with no small surprise that I received a letter from you yesterday afternoon, stating that you "ought to inform me, after most careful consideration, that you had come to the conclusion you could take no other course than to stand by the advice you had given the day after your return from Russia," and that your colleagues subsequently read the speech which you thought to have informed the Cabinet of before you entered the conference.

When you spoke at that conference you were not merely a member of the Labor Party, but a member of the Cabinet, responsible for the conduct of the war. Nevertheless, you did not deem it necessary to inform the conference of the views of your colleagues, and the delegates accordingly were justified in assuming that the advice you gave was not inconsistent with their opinions.

The second point is this: Yesterday morning we received a most important communication from the Russian Government in which we were informed that "although the Russian Government did not deem it possible to prevent Russian delegates from taking part in the Stockholm conference, they regarded it as a party concern, and its decision as in no wise binding on the liberty of action of the Government"; and further, the covering letter which accompanied this communication contained these words:

"I hasten to lay before you the above information, as I fear that the impression hitherto has prevailed that, in the words of one of the London newspapers, Russia ardently desired the Stockholm conference, and this argument has been put forward in order to influence British public opinion in favor of the Labor and Socialist parties of Great Britain participating in the conference."

Immediately on the receipt of this intimation I sent it over to you with the request that you communicate it to the conference. You omitted to do so. It is true that in the course of your speech you made a very casual reference to "some modification" in the attitude of the Russian Government, but there is a manifest difference between the effect which would necessarily be produced upon any audience by an indifferent summary of that description and by the communication to them of official information showing that the attitude of the Russian Government toward the Stockholm conference was very different from what had been supposed.

In these circumstances your action does not appear to have been fair either to the Government or to the delegates whom you were addressing. They were left in ignorance of a vital fact which necessarily must have affected their judgment.

I am sending a copy of this correspondence to the press.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Henderson in the course of Saturday afternoon gave out a statement to the press in which he said:

"In connection with the Labor Party conference, what are obviously inspired statements appear in the press of today containing reflections upon Mr. Henderson without being supported by evidence. He deprecates the possibility of his attitude at the conference being made the subject of public recrimination or controversy. He can only request the public to suspend judgment until they know the facts.

Mr. Henderson's letter follows:

Dear Prime Minister: At our interview last night I gathered the conclusion that my retention of the position of secretary to the Labor Party was no longer compatible with my membership of the War Cabinet. Mr. Henderson explained also that recent experiences have impressed him with the embarrassing complications arising from this duality of office. He, therefore, had resigned. "I continue," the letter concluded, "to share your desire that the war should be carried to a successful conclusion, and trust that in a nongovernment capacity I may be able to render some little assistance to this end."

Mr. Henderson's letter follows:

W. A. Appleton, general secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions has issued a statement strongly condemning Mr. Henderson's attitude.

By insisting upon attendance at the Stockholm conference, he says, "Mr. Henderson destroyed the unity of the British movement, and affronted the colonial and American movements.

He has given his enemies the chance

for which they were always seeking during the three years of the war, and has placed the Government in the famous election of 1895, but withdrew in favor of James Craig.

British Press Comment

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Sunday Observer, commenting on the action of Arthur Henderson, says:

The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has not a shadow of right to speak for Russia. Neither

Mr. Henderson nor the Independent Labor Party has the right to speak for Great Britain. If the attempt to arrogate such right goes further, there must be instant repudiation.

The only means of correcting the

mischievous is for the Government to take instant action in unison. They ought to assert that in free countries the right to speak for Russia.

Neither the French Government nor the British Government has the right to speak for Russia.

We hope President Wilson, without waiting for any other lead, will take up this policy. He could give it an incomparably clear and grave expression in such another State document as he recently addressed to Russia.

We hope Mr. Lloyd George will take the initiative in inducing all in the League of Nations, including the United States and M. Kerensky's Government, to declare that there can be no negotiation whatever until the absolute and unconditional withdrawal of the territories invaded by the enemy is assured, and that there can be no peace until reparation, restitution, and guarantees are actually obtained and accomplished.

If that declaration cannot be as

sumed, Mr. Lloyd George ought to take the issue to the people at a general election as soon as possible. We must know who represent opinion and power, and we must face our soldiers' and workmen's movement before irreparable mischief at the Russian model has been done.

The only alternative would be for

the Government to have a direct meeting with the chief representative of labor and to give its reason, as the Government, why Friday's decision should be reversed. That would be the best solution.

The Stockholm conference must not

take place with British participation apart from America and the Allies.

We are acting with Appleton and

other reliable trades unionists. The voting of the branches of the unions taken by us records the fact that 15,000,000 trade unionists are in favor of the Seamen's and Firemen's action.

We are convening a further conference of trade unionists to demand a referendum prior to sending delegates to Stockholm to meet enemy delegates.

Mr. Wilson issued a statement earlier on Saturday, saying that the committee of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union would take the responsibility of convening a conference on Aug. 20.

"We are going to invite to the conference," said the statement. "The executives of all the trades unions and branches of all trades unions who

voted in favor of our union's action in refusing to carry delegates to Petrograd. We already have got 1,500,000 votes. The object of the conference will be to demand that before any delegates are sent to a neutral country to meet enemy delegates a referendum be taken of the trades unions of Great Britain."

The decision of the British labor conference to send delegates to a consultative conference of the International Socialist organization at Stockholm is severely commented on in the press. The papers allude caustically to the speech of James Ramsay MacDonald, in which he referred to "our German friends."

It is asserted that Mr. Henderson did not represent fully and accurately the view now entertained in official Russian circles regarding the international conference at Stockholm. The Evening Standard on Saturday declared that M. Kerensky, the Russian Premier, sent his views to London for the information of the British Government.

The Rhenisch Westfälische Zeitung, Krupp's organ, declares that the British Labor Party's peace conditions are identical with those of the Government and aim at a complete victory and the destruction of Germany's prestige, power and economic life and the Koelnisches Volkszeitung, the Central organ, agrees that British Socialists are clearly as imperialistic as the British Government.

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KAISER'S TALK TO MR. GERARD

Bitter Against United States, but Says He Would Not Have Permitted Sinking of the Lusitania Had He Known

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The German Emperor said before James W. Gerard, when the latter was United States Ambassador at Berlin, that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the steamship Lusitania had he known of the plan; that no gentleman would kill so many women and children. At the same time, however, he displayed great bitterness toward the United States. This is one of the statements made by Mr. Gerard, continuing his copyrighted story in the Public Ledger on the course of Germany during the last few years. Mr. Gerard says:

"I have told in another chapter how the German Emperor had refused to receive me as Ambassador of a country which was supplying munitions to the Allies. From time to time, since I learned of this in March, 1915, I kept insisting upon my right as Ambassador to be received by the Emperor, and finally, early in October, 1915, wrote the following letter to the Chancellor:

"Your Excellency: Some time ago I requested you to arrange an audience for me with His Majesty. Please take no further trouble about this matter. Sincerely yours,

"JAMES W. GERARD."

"This seemed to have the desired effect. I was informed that I would be received by the Emperor in the New Palace at Potsdam on Oct. 22. He was then to pay a flying visit to Berlin to receive the new Peruvian Minister and one or two others. We went down in the train to Potsdam, von Jagow accompanying us, in the morning, and it was arranged that we should return, leaving Potsdam on the train a little after 1 o'clock. I think that the authorities of the palace expected that I would be with the Emperor for only a few minutes, as, when I was shown into the room where he was, which was a large room opening from the famous Shell Hall of the palace, the Peruvian Minister and others to be received were standing waiting in that hall.

"The Emperor was alone in the room and no one was present at our interview. He was dressed in a hussar uniform of the new field gray, the parade uniform of which the frogs and trimmings were of gold. A large table in the corner of the room was covered with maps, compasses and scales and rules and looked as if the Emperor there, in company with some of his aides, or possibly the Chief of Staff, had been working out the plan of campaign of the German armies. The Emperor was standing, so, naturally, I also stood, and according to his habit, which is quite Rooseveltian, he stood very close to me and talked very earnestly. I was fortunately able to clear up two distinct points which he had against America.

"The Emperor said that he had read in a German paper that a number of submarines built in America for England had crossed the Atlantic to England escorted by ships of the American navy. I was, of course, able to deny this ridiculous story at the time and furnished definite proofs later. The Emperor complained because a loan to England and France had been floated in America. I said that the first loan to a belligerent floated in America was a loan to Germany.

"The Emperor sent for some of his staff and immediately inquired into the matter. The member of the staff confirmed my statement. The Emperor said that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the Lusitania if he had known, and that no gentleman would kill so many women and children. The Emperor showed great bitterness against the United States, and repeatedly said, 'America had better look out after this war' and 'I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war.'

"The interview lasted about an hour and a quarter, and when I finally emerged from the room the officers of the Emperor's Household were in such a state of agitation that I felt sure that they must have thought something fearful had occurred. As I walked rapidly toward the door of the palace in order to take the carriage which was to drive me to the train, one of them walked along beside me, saying: 'Is it all right? Is it all right?'

"The unfortunate diplomats who were to have been received and who had been standing all this time outside the door waiting for an audience missed their train and their lunch."

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Criticism of the War Industries Board is made by the United States Chamber of Commerce, which, it pointed out, did not in any way intend to interpret the beliefs of the Council of National Defense, of which the War Industries Board is a part. The statement reads in part:

"Under the most favorable conditions the War Industries Board must necessarily labor under great difficulties. Not being an official department of the Government engaged in procuring war supplies, the board will not have problems presented as they arise, but only as they are referred or may be known after they have developed. In its deliberations on these problems the board must rely upon information compiled and furnished by staffs of employees acting under independent supervision and control. When the board reaches decisions it will have only indirect means of putting these decisions into effect."

The statement continues. To get the war information the War Industries Board must, under existing conditions, rely upon staffs of the Secretaries of the War and Navy. No powers are vested in the War Industries Board by statute, executive order or appointment. To secure legal action the board must rely upon the power of some other agency of the Government, as, for example, the War and Navy Departments, which retain their full powers regarding the securing of war supplies. According to the official announcement the War Industries Board is to furnish needed assistance to the departments engaged in making war purchases.

GERMAN AIRMEN RAID SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND

(Continued from page one)

In the neighborhood of Southend (in Essex). Some bombs also were dropped on Margate.

No reports of damage or casualties have yet been received. Our own aircraft were very quickly in the air and they pursued the enemy out to sea."

Southend-on-Sea, to give the place its full title, is a popular holiday resort on the Essex coast at the mouth of the Thames, some 40 miles east of London. It devotes itself largely to visitors, especially day visitors, although there is a considerable residential section.

Margate is a port and popular seaside resort in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, a few miles from the North Foreland. It lies some 74 miles east-by-south of London and is also a great place for holiday makers, its fine beach and bathing facilities being special attractions.

Rochford is a small town in the county of Essex, about 15 miles south-east of Chelmsford.

Frankfort-on-the-Main Attacked

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—An official statement issued on Sunday says:

In reprisal for the German bombardments of Nancy and the region north of Paris two of our machines pifited by Lieutenant Mezergues and sub-Lieutenant Beaumont yesterday dropped bombs on Frankfort-on-the-Main. Both machines returned undamaged.

It is confirmed that a German aviator was brought down on Aug. 9 on the Belgian front. Yesterday a German machine was shot down by machine-gun fire northeast of Vauxaillon.

Raiders Brought Down

LONDON, England (Monday)—Two of the German airplanes which raided the coast resort on Southend and other towns on Sunday were brought down by British fliers, the Admiralty announced. The machines were brought down off the coast of Flamborough. One of them was a Gotha, the new type of German plane, while the other was a seaplane.

NEWSPAPER PRICE SETTLED IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Monday)—The question of the size and price of Paris newspapers, which are handicapped heavily by the cost of and the shortage in paper and other increased war expenses, was settled on Saturday by M. Viviani, acting as Minister of the Interior in the absence of M. Malvy. He issued a new set of regulations governing all periodicals.

The smallest size 5 centime paper may continue to be sold for 5 centimes if the issue contains two pages only on Monday and Thursday and four pages on other days.

For the next larger size 10 centimes may be charged, but the limit is four pages daily.

The third size may charge 10 centimes, but they are limited to two pages on Monday and four on other days. The largest size may charge 10 centimes for two pages on Monday and Thursday and have four pages on other days.

Papers issued between 10 o'clock and noon may choose their own two-page

The few remaining expensive papers, as well as the weeklies and bi-weeklies, are limited severely. This is found necessary because many journals have been increasing their sales.

PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN BARBARY

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Central Committee, which is dealing with the affairs of war prisoners, issued a statement on Saturday in high protest against the refined barbarity which Germany is displaying toward Russian prisoners.

The statement says that Germany is not fulfilling her promises regarding the internment in neutral countries of prisoners, that she is illegally retaining military prisoners unfit for service, and that she is placing restrictions on the men communicating with their homes and intercepting letters asking assistance from the Red Cross. It also says that the rations of the prisoners have been reduced to unheard-of proportion, and that they include adulterated products injurious to the men. In addition, prisoners are compelled to undertake superhuman labor.

MOROCCO'S EXPENSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The Ministry of Finance has published a statement in which the expenses for Morocco for the first six months of this year are compared with the same period in 1916. It is shown that there has been a reduction of 37,667,244 pesetas. Large bodies of troops have been withdrawn from Morocco.

SHIPPING BOARD OUTLINES PLANS

Additional Appropriation to Be Asked—Government May Decide to Take Over Plants and Control Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A second \$500,000,000 appropriation will be asked of Congress by the Shipping Board this week, it is understood, in order to speed up the shipping program and enter into contracts for the fabricating of steel ships. Before the end of the Denman-Goethals régime this action was forecasted, the announcement having been made at that time that the original \$500,000,000 appropriation had been practically used up by contracts which were then under contemplation, or had been made up to that time.

It is understood that General Goethals' plan for Government-owned yards for fabricating the new steel ships is under consideration, and will perhaps be carried out with modifications. At a conference held on Saturday, attended by Government officials and representatives of the Submarine Boat Corporation and the International Marine, this question was taken up, and it was definitely decided that if the Goethals plan be adhered to, the Government will retain ownership of such plants, and that private interests would not have the option of taking them over later, as planned by General Goethals.

This is one of the matters relative to the ship construction program which will be determined by the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation early this week. An organization known as the National Shipbuilding Association has been formed by representatives of various shipbuilding concerns, with the object in view of cooperating with the Government and of providing a central body with which to deal.

PEACE MOVE IN SENATE REACTS

(Continued from page one)

people in Belgium and in other countries under the unlawful military occupation of Germany; and

"Whereas, Germany has wantonly destroyed American ships and taken the lives of American citizens, contrary to the law of nations and of treaties subsisting between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, as successor to the Kingdom of Prussia; and

"Whereas, Germany has abused the comity and dignity of the United States in time of peace by maintaining spies and predatory agents who have intruded and plotted against the peace and security of the country by planning to destroy industrial plants and factories and to promote sedition and insurrection; and

"Whereas, the German Government has intruded and attempted to induce Mexico to make war against the United States and has intruded and attempted to bring on a state of war between the United States and Japan; and

"Whereas, Germany has condemned the international policy of the United States, and particularly the Monroe Doctrine, by which the United States has prevented the trespass of autocratic and imperial governments against the free republic of America; and

"Whereas, it is the policy of the German Government to extend its Imperial system to America and for this purpose to subvert by force the principles of liberty and to subject the free inhabitants of America to its imperial dominion, in contravention and contempt of the rights of America and of the international policy of the United States; and

"Whereas, Germany has not acknowledged her belligerent trespasses against the United States and the property and lives of her citizens, but avows her intention to continue such trespasses and violations of the law of nations; and

"Whereas, Germany, by her national acts of murder, piracy, arson, and perjury, has made herself an outlaw among the nations and is unwilling to submit herself to the law of nations and to the humane principles and customs of enlightened States, but avows her intention to impose her will by force upon the world; and

"Whereas, Germany in her international relations considers solely her own aims and aggrandizement, without regard for the equal rights of other States, and is unwilling to be governed by the law which recognizes the equal dignity and rights of all States, but rather seeks to be a law unto herself; and

"Whereas, the German Imperial Government made war upon the United States without cause, justification, or excuse and in violation of the laws of nations and of the rights of the Government and people of the United States and in contravention of and in violation of treaties subsisting between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany; and

"Whereas, the belligerent acts of Germany have been and are directed against the vital interests and honor of the United States and the principles of humanity and liberty, to which they are irrevocably committed; now, therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that the Government of the United States will not make peace until its purposes and principles, as declared by the President in his address to Congress of the 2d of April, shall have been acknowledged and accomplished; and that for this cause the Government of the United

States will wage war and employ its military, moral, and economic resources until German trespasses against American rights have been suppressed and the honor and sovereignty of America shall have been vindicated; and until the German Government shall have acknowledged and explained its crimes and shall seek the terms upon which it may be admitted to the community of civilized and enlightened States, which have made common cause to vindicate the rights of nations and secure the blessings of justice and civilization, and, for these purposes, to establish and maintain the peace of the world."

Senator King expressed the belief that Congress would discard the La Follette resolution and pass his. He foresees the opportunity for Congress to put itself squarely on record as to peace at this time.

Senator La Follette said that he was confident the war would come to an earlier end if the belligerents would agree upon the proposal for no indemnity.

That was why, he said, he put the anti-indemnity clause in his resolution, but he offered no hint that he thought Congress would adopt his view.

The La Follette resolution follows:

"That the Congress hereby declares that this Government will not contribute to the efforts of any belligerent for the purpose of prolonging the war to annex new territory, either in Europe or outside of Europe, nor to enforce the payment of indemnities to recover the expenses of the war; but the Congress does hereby declare in favor of the creation of a common fund to be provided by all the belligerent nations to assist in the restoration of the portions of territory in any of the countries most seriously devastated by the war and for the establishment of an international commission to decide the allotment of the common fund."

"That Congress declares that there should be a public restatement of the allied peace terms, based on a division of all acquisitions, commercial privileges, or economic prerogatives, by means of which one nation shall strengthen its power abroad at the expense of another nation as wholly incompatible with the establishment of a durable peace in the world."

In a long preamble the resolution

declares that the provisional Russian government has declared for "peace without annexation or indemnities";

that the imperial Reichstag passed

resolutions in favor of "peace without

forced acquisition of territory and

without political, economic and financial violations";

that the German chancellor declared in the Reichstag that the German nation was not fighting

for conquests; that Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons declared, in reply, that the allied aim

was "peace founded on national liberty," and that "all imperialist aims

based on force and conquest are completely absent from our program";

that all of these declarations indicate acceptance of "a peace without

victory"; that statements have been

made that the war is to be continued "until a peace is obtained which gives to the Entente Allies, or some of them, punitive damages and territorial advantages"; that the people of the United States are demanding some declaration of the purpose and object of the United States; that Congress is responsible primarily for "deciding upon the objects of the war."

Senator La Follette had the resolution read to the Senate, after which it was ordered to lie on the table until such time as its sponsor calls it up for discussion.

The Rev. Dr. D. H. Martin, pastor of the Wesley Methodist Church, in the course of his sermon Sunday night said:

"The friends of the Kaiser in America are calling for peace. They see the Kaiser facing humiliating defeat, and they want to save his face. The people of this country are in this war to defend the nation's rights and to save the rest of the world from Prussianism, and they are going to see it through to a finish. They are not going to accept the peace terms of the Kaiser or La Follette.

"We could not make terms upon Mr. La Follette's plan without surrendering our honor and rights as a nation. The line of peace talk given to us in Congress by Mr. La Follette and other pacifists is an insult to the President and does harm to the country.

"Mr. La Follette and his pacifist colleagues in Congress are dangerous men. It is unfortunate that such men hold seats in Congress. They love Germany more than they do America. Mr. La Follette and his pacifist colleagues voice the treason, traitorism, treachery, cowardice and disloyalty of the nation, and are unfit to hold their seats.

"The meeting held by pacifists in a committee room of the Capitol a few days ago, in which the speakers talked of impeaching the President and resisting the draft law, was a disgrace to the nation. Such people are enemies of our country. That meeting was an astounding thing and those who took part should be punished."

NEGROES PASS RESOLVE

Resolution urging authorities in the United States to "blot out race prejudice" were adopted at a meeting of the Middlesex County Civic League in the Massachusetts Avenue Baptist Church, yesterday. Several speakers were present and urged better treatment of Negroes in the United States.

BARBERS TO MEET

The State Barbers Association convention will be held in Boston, Sept. 9 and 10 at 995 Washington Street. The dinner will be held at the Quincy House, the night of Sept. 9. Among the important items to come before the convention are the plans favoring the registration of barbers and State-wide initiations and reinstatements.

CLERKS TALK STRIKE

A strike of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks employed on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is again threatened.

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that the Government of the United States will not make peace until its purposes and principles, as declared by the President in his address to Congress of the 2d of April, shall have been acknowledged and accomplished; and that for this cause the Government of the United

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS CALLED

American Alliance for Labor and Democracy Combats Campaign of the People's Council Against Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

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MILK ADVANCE NOW GENERAL

With Hood & Sons Joining Other Distributors in Charging 13 Cents a Quart Only a Few Are Selling Lower

The milk distributing firm of H. P. Hood & Sons of Boston, the largest in New England, joined other distributors in Boston today in advancing the price of delivered milk to 13 cents a quart, for what the Hood firm claims is their "Jersey" brand. With this latest advance, 94 per cent of the milk sold at retail in Boston is now on a 13-cent-a-quart basis. On Aug. 1 the two other large milk contracting firms in Boston, D. Whiting & Sons and Alden Brothers, went up to 13 cents, followed by a few small dealers, while the Turner Center Creamery Company of Auburn, Me., which sells only at wholesale in Boston, also raised prices.

A number of small dealers, who produce their own milk, are still selling it at 12 cents a quart, but several of them stated today that they expected to advance to 13 cents, as has been their custom whenever Hood & Sons raised prices.

As the officials of the New England Milk Producers Association are already preparing a schedule of farmers' prices for Oct. 1 for the winter, and as these prices rule somewhat higher than those now being paid by the contractors, it is expected that consumers will be asked to pay from 14 to 15 cents a quart for milk at the end of the next six weeks, unless some city, state or national authority steps in.

An investigation by city and state is now under way through the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Henry B. Endicott, the food administrator of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and it is expected that their reports regarding milk production and distribution will be ready before Oct. 1.

The investigation by Mr. Endicott has been conducted thus far behind closed doors, but it is understood that those contractors who were interviewed found the food administrator quite conversant with the milk distributing business, and nearly all the contractors were compelled to go into details in order to justify their numerous advances in milk rates during the last 10 months. Mr. Endicott refused to say whether he is satisfied with the explanations of the milk contractors.

It is expected that the food administrator will continue his milk investigations by interviewing officials of the New England Milk Producers Association, as well as many of the farmers in Massachusetts, although it is admitted by both producers and contractors, that nearly 70 per cent of the milk consumed in greater Boston comes from farms outside of the State.

In advancing milk rates to 13 cents Hood & Sons state not only to their customers, but publicly through Dr. N. G. Davis of the firm, that the new rates are necessary to prevent the farmers from reducing their herds, principally because of the high price of grain. In their statement to customers the Hood firm claims that it is paying the farmer 50 per cent more for milk than at the same time last summer. Dr. Davis in a published statement yesterday said that the Hood firm has advanced the price to the farmer 71 per cent over last year and that in making the 13 cent rate, the firm is asking the consumer to pay 44 per cent more for milk than last year.

Milk experts have informed Food Administrator Endicott and the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee that the farmers of New England have stored during the past six weeks the largest crop of hay in 50 years, and that reports from every section of the district indicate that the field and fodder corn crop will be almost as heavy. These experts have also pointed out that since the last of May a large majority of the farmers in New England have been feeding their cattle on hay and pasture, and that the new corn is now being cut in sufficient amount to sustain the cows, so that comparatively little grain has been needed for the last 10 weeks.

In addition many of the farmers in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts have followed the Maine milk producers in planting hard corn, which they expect to reap, grind and store for something less than \$2 a 100 pounds, so that these farmers will require very little western grain, which is selling at \$4.50 a hundred.

Regarding the claim of Dr. Davis that the advance in milk rates was partially due to a 9½ per cent raise in salaries of the Hood salesmen, the milk experts point out that if this 9½ per cent raise includes the new drivers' schedule that that schedule does not go into effect until Sept. 1. These drivers have asked for an advance in wages from \$20 to \$25 a week and three pails of milk daily from the wagon.

As to the 71 per cent advance to the farmer over last year, the milk experts state that if Dr. Davis means those farmers who are now receiving 64 cents a can or 7½ cents a quart, f. o. b. Boston, it is possible that the statement is correct. It is pointed out, however, that according to the zone system established by the New England Milk Producers Association, only those who are inside the 40-mile limit receive such a price. It is admitted, however, that the greater part of the milk sent to the Hoods and the Whiting's comes from zones that are more than 100 miles from Boston, where the farmer receives a much lower rate and where advances during the past year have been less than 30 per cent. In fact, it is claimed

that the farmers of northeastern New York, northern Vermont and New Hampshire and southern Quebec are receiving 32 cents a can for milk at the barn door, or 44 cents a can f. o. b. Boston. A year ago the Boston contractors allowed these distant farmers 25 cents a can and paid the freight into Boston.

HOOVER IS TO CONTROL WHEAT

(Continued from page one)

these arrangements, would have a large influence in effecting the price of wheat. With a view to determining a fair price, the President has approved the appointment of a committee, to be selected from representatives of the producing sections and consuming elements in the community. This committee will be assembled under the chairmanship of President Garfield of Williams College, and it will be the duty of this committee to determine a fair price for the 1917 harvest. Upon the determination of this fair basis, it is the intention of the Food Administration to use every authority given it under the bill, and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year without change or fluctuation. It should thus be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advance, for he will do so only at his cost of storage and interest and if it is necessary for the Government to buy the entire wheat harvest in order to maintain this fair price in protection of the producer, we intend to do so.

"Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in larger quantities than is necessary for the ordinary course of their business, is unlawful under the act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. And we would advise such holders to liquidate their contracts at once. By the above arrangement, we believe that we shall stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year; that the hazards of operation due to fluctuating prices which is imposed upon our milling and distributing community, will be eliminated and therefore their business can return to the normal lines and the normal margins of profit, and that we shall not only have established the price of wheat, but stabilized the price of flour, and that it should enable us to arrive at a stabilized price of bread.

"The food administration has had the patriotic cooperation of the leading millers of the country, and these millers have organized, at the request of the food administration, a committee to represent the entire trade. Detailed proposals for an agreed differential of profit and expenses per barrel of flour and per ton of feed, are under discussion. Under this arrangement the public will be assured an equitable and stabilized price of flour, based upon the cost of raw material, and we confidently expect the volunteer arrangement with the mills will give satisfaction to the public.

"The universal endeavor over the country to reduce consumption of wheat breadstuffs, in order that we may have the requisite exports with which to carry the Allies over the forthcoming winter, will result in a largely increased amount of wheat available for export. If it were exported as wheat, it would result in diminution of employment in our mills, and of equal importance, curtailment of supply of mill feed for our dairy cattle. Therefore, the food administration will stipulate for a large proportion of export of flour instead of wheat, and as the export orders for flour will be given subject to the approval of the food administration, those mills which cooperate with the administration will be given the benefit of the exports employment. By thus encouraging the home production of flour, the manufacturing cost will be reduced and therefore the American public will receive indirect benefit in lowered margins of cost in distribution.

"In accordance with the policy of the administration to cooperate with all trades, we are this week also discussing details of voluntary arrangements with the flour distributors, by which agreed maximum differentials may be effected in the wholesale market.

"An exhaustive investigation is being made into the cost of baking and bread distribution, and active discussions are being carried on with the Bakers War Emergency Committee as to plans for the elimination of waste in the industry and the production of a standard loaf.

"It is impossible to anticipate the price to be encumbered by the fair price committee under Dr. Garfield, and it will probably require two or three weeks in its determination. The names of the committee are being submitted to the President, and will be early announced. The basis of determination will be to arrive at a price which represents a fair return to the producer for his patriotic endeavor to increase the supply, and a proper reduction of the cost of flour to the consumer.

"It must be evident to all thinking persons that unless the price of wheat, flour and bread can be materially reduced, we can not expect to maintain the present wage scale of the country, and that we must, in this social readjustment, lose efficiency at a time when we can afford no such sacrifice."

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT DELAY
Two United States Government officials left Boston today for Bath, Me., to attempt to prevent delay on a large amount of work being done for this Government. They were David W. Benjamin, Conciliation Commissioner, and W. J. West, an immigration official. Three big firms at Bath, the Bath Iron Works, Bath Shipbuilding Company, and Hyde Windlass Company, report that their workmen are not satisfied with conditions and wages.

WHITMAN URGES OPEN MARKETS

New York Governor Sees in a Better Distribution System the Opportunity of Producer and Consumer—Excessive Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman has said that he does not intend that the food gamblers shall delay food legislation in this State as they did in Washington. In a speech before the State Fruit Growers Association, he did not hesitate to say that the misapprehension in the mind of the farmer in regard to his food control proposals was due to the work of the unscrupulous and greedy food gamblers, "who have spared neither time nor money in doing all that they could, by every means, fair and unfair, to thwart any attempt to pass proper food legislation, both at Washington and at Albany."

The Governor declares that the very men who are trying to pose as real friends of the farmers now are those who in the past have been responsible for the unfair treatment the farmers have received in the big markets. The proposed State legislation, the Governor believes, is in the interest of the farmer, for he responded nobly to the call for increased crops, and now, by refusing proper regulation of marketing and distribution, it would be treachery to allow him to suffer through his patriotic action. Refusal to encourage the farmer by giving him proper profit and efficient distribution will cause a food shortage, the Governor.

Governor Whitman points out that excessive profits to the middleman are detrimental to the best interests of the farmer. It is not in the farmers' interest that the price to the consumer should be exorbitant, unfair and extortionate. As long as he receives a fair return he will be benefited by low prices to the consumer, as the demand will be increased and he will have a better market.

The Governor is expected to veto any food bill which provides for fixation of maximum prices. In this connection he also sees an attempt by the unscrupulous to lead the farmers to believe that any food control measure must carry with it price-fixing, either maximum or minimum, or both.

In his message to the special session of the Legislature, the Governor held price-fixing to be a Federal function and pointed out some of the difficulties to be encountered if an attempt should be made to fix minimum prices. Some of the legislative leaders insist that price-fixing should be a feature of the bill.

MODERATE COAL PRICE ASSURED

(Continued from page one)

plied with a normal amount of fuel at moderate prices.

"With bituminous production and prices coming under supervision and regulation; with wholesale prices of anthracite stabilized as they have never been before, and with every indication that the production of anthracite for the remainder of 1917 will be larger than in the past, the retail dealers of Washington should all adjust their prices and margins to figures that will yield no more than a moderate and reasonable return for the service rendered the public.

KENTUCKY STRIKE CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first step toward a settlement of the Kentucky coal mine strike in which 18,000 miners walked out last Saturday night was announced at the Department of Labor today. The miners and mine owners have agreed to an informal conference which will take place tomorrow.

**CLEVELAND MILK
PRICES ADVANCED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—With the advance to 12 cents a quart for milk here on the 1st of August, there has come a concerted advance by hotels and restaurants to 10 cents a glass for milk served from bottles to their customers.

A city ordinance requires the retailing of milk in sealed bottles. The dealers have been selling pint bottles at 3 cents, and they retailed at 5 cents. Now they charge the restaurants 4 cents and the latter have advanced the glass price to 10 cents.

But the milk problem does not stand alone as requiring attention by the Cleveland consumer. According to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in spite of soaring prices and calls for wartime economies, Cleveland today is holding in storage eight times as much poultry as it held a year ago, six times as much meat, a normal egg supply, a larger amount of cheese than usual, and about 10,000 bushels of potatoes. These facts are based on a local food survey by City Chemist White. The city chemist has just issued a warning, which says in part:

"It is up to these dealers to sell the poultry they are holding, even if they cannot get the prices they hoped to get. If they do not sell soon, we are going to inspect the stock. If it is not in good shape, we will confiscate it, and that would mean a total loss to the dealers.

"Some of the stock was bought for last Thanksgiving trade, but owing to the efforts made by a part of the public to force down prices by refusing to buy, some of the poultry remained in storage. There is no reason why it should be held any longer. Some of the meat held in storage should also be placed on the market."

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE

State Director of Coal to Determine Proper Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, III.—On the eve of this morning's conference between the Coal Operators' Committee, the Illinois commission on coal price investigation and miners' union representatives, set for 9:30 o'clock before State Supreme Court Justice Orpin N. Carter in Chicago, the situation was further clouded by reports of extensive strikes now under way or to be called and by suggested delays by both

operators and labor over the time for the conference, which will ultimately do much towards regulating coal prices in this Commonwealth.

Justice Carter was awakened at dawn Saturday to learn of his appointment as director of coal for the State, and by midnight of the same day he had gone through piles of reports and issued his call to the operators. Justice Carter's decision ultimately, it is understood, will govern the price of soft coal at the mines in this State.

The price set will be tentative and can be lowered or raised once a month or oftener, according to circumstances. The important thing, according to Mr. Carter's understanding and the Governor's intention, is to fix some price at once. The operators said yesterday they would not be able to get together for concerted cooperation with Justice Carter before laying the situation definitely before all mine operators in the State, and would not be ready for the conference until Wednesday morning, instead of Monday. The miners also wished to wait until the middle of the week. Twenty mines in the State are now tied up, and some officials of the United Mine Workers of Chicago were reported on the point of insisting on a Statewide sweep to force higher wages and better working conditions.

Dr. F. Honnold, spokesman for the operators, said that as they would not have proper committees named for the conferences by Monday, they were not ready to participate in that morning's conference except as a formal recognition of the conference. Samuel Insull and Levy Mayer will attend the conferences as spokesmen for the State Council for Defense.

The operators' members of the conference committee probably will include Attorney Rush C. Butler, and J. E. Rutledge, besides Mr. Honnold. The miners' spokesmen have not been named, but Victor Olander, labor representative on the State Council for Defense, probably will be on hand for that body.

Justice Carter said the survey of the situation, before it would be possible to begin fixing an equitable coal price, might last weeks, it being necessary to go into the cost production of every mine in Illinois. The operators expressed the fear that there may be some conflict of purpose and policy between the State and Federal Government and that fixing an extremely low price as maximum for this State will result in their being forced to sell at correspondingly low rates in other states while eastern producers are benefiting by the higher prices.

COAL PRODUCTION DECREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bituminous production is only 74.6 per cent of the full time capacity of the coal mines, the geological survey announced today. The heaviest decline is reported from Illinois, Indiana, western Pennsylvania and southern Virginia. Labor shortage and minor labor disturbances are blamed.

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FRIENDLY ALIENS WANTED

Commander John G. Mitchell, enrollment officer at the Charlestown Navy Yard, telephoned to Washington today for permission to enroll "friendly aliens" among the United States Naval Reserve Force, for work at the

Yard.

SHIP FIGHTS SUBMARINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A half hour engagement between a German submarine and an American steamer off the coast of Ireland July 31, was reported here today. The ship exchanged shots, neither scoring a hit.

CZECHS READY TO FIGHT FOR AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, III.—The right of Czechs not fully naturalized to fight for the United States is claimed and urged upon Congress by the Bohemian National Alliance of America. The president of the alliance, Dr. L. J. Fisher of Chicago, declaring he speaks for

FREE MARKETS PLANS PROGRESS

Preparations for Opening Six Places in Boston Are Being Made by Superintendent Connolly and Deputy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was announced at the State Department today that information had been received that the Swiss semi-weekly newspaper, the *Frei Zeitung*, had been raided and suppressed because of its stand in favor of the policies of President Wilson. The paper's attitude was taken as being unneutral.

The department also has information that the Swiss Government is resisting the demand of German authorities for a loan in return for Westphalian coal. How far the Swiss Government will resist the demand is not

the membership of 120,000. "In fact speaking for all residents of this country who are of Bohemian birth, whether naturalized or not," has written a letter to Senator W. J. Stone, urging him "and all the members of Congress so to amend our laws as to make all residents of the United States equally liable to service in the national Army."

SWISS RESISTING GERMAN DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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AIRCRAFT BOARD PLAN IS URGED

Sheppard Bill, Indorsed by Cabinet and Bureau Heads, Provides for Hastening the Fleet Construction Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress will be asked this week to pass the Sheppard bill creating a new Federal Aircraft Board, the purpose of which will be to concentrate responsibility and facilitate production of the great fleet of aeroplanes for which Congress already has provided the stupendous sum of \$640,000,000. Senator Sheppard of Texas plans to obtain Senate action on the bill today or Tuesday, after which it will go to the House. Importance of passing this bill without delay is emphasized by those actively engaged in establishing the new air service on a firm basis. The Sheppard bill has the unqualified indorsement of Secretary Baker of the War Department, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, and Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense.

The new board, which will consist of the chief signal officer and the chief naval constructor, as well as numerous civilians, is planned to work harmoniously with the established Government machinery. The board, however, will have broad power with regard to contracts for airplanes. The civilian members are to receive \$7500 salary, and are to be the best men the Government can obtain for the purpose. Speaking of the board, Chairman Coffin said:

"The aircraft program, to be made effective in bringing aid to the allied arms, must be accomplished in a minimum of time and with a maximum of efficiency in organization of engineering, business, and manufacturing resources. The general good of the service will be best served by the creation of this joint Army, Navy and civilian board for industrial development. It may be pointed out that the load thrown upon the Signal Corps by the new appropriation bill multiplies by 50 any previous burden administered by the existing organization. The removal of the industrial and manufacturing part of the program will still leave the increased burden of military use 20 times over than handled by the existing organization. There is no question as to the successful accomplishment of the program contemplated, provided sufficient care is exercised in creating the organization for its achievement."

PEACE IDEAS OF MINORITY GROUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Berner Tagwacht has received from Stockholm an account of the doings of the delegation sent to confer with the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee by the German Independent Socialists, the main group of the Socialist Minority in Germany.

The first to arrive were Herren Bernstein, Hease and Herzfeld, the latter as deputy for Herr Adolf Hoffmann, who was refused a passport, as a charge of high treason has been preferred against him on account of the part he took in the Berlin strikes in the early spring. Herren Hofer, Ledebour, Wengels and Oskar Cohn arrived later, but Frau Klara Zietz, who was to have made one of the party, was unable to attend. The first few days were occupied with a series of conversations with representatives of various groups of Russian Socialists concerning international questions of the moment, and the delegation also got into communication with the Zimmerwald, as well as with the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee. With the former the desirability of holding another Zimmerwald conference before the convening of the general Stockholm conference was discussed, while with regard to the latter the example of other delegations was followed, the policy and program of the German Independent Social Democratic Party being set forth in detail.

In the first place a number of the delegates set forth the view taken by their party as to the best means of promoting peace, and traced the action they had taken in the matter, and the way in which it had led up to a break with the main section of the Social Democratic Party in Germany. Herr Bernstein then followed up these statements with a discussion as to whether the question of responsibility for the war could be altogether omitted from the deliberations of the conference to be held in Stockholm, as the German Socialist majority party holds that it should be. In the opinion of his own party, he said, complete exclusion of the matter would be impossible, if only for the reason that delegates from several countries had demanded a discussion of the subject, and refusal would be interpreted as partisanship. Neither, he added, did his party consider that the campaign for peace and for a peace program based on justice, could be conducted effectively unless those conducting it were clear as to the character of the war, and the share the various governments concerned had had in it. That end, he argued, could be quite well attained by an examination of the documents relating to the war published by the different governments themselves, and he expressed the view that a service would be rendered to the cause of peace if at the general conference Socialists from neutral countries were to give their views on the subject after those from belligerent countries had set forth their standpoint. The main obstacles in the way of agreeing upon energetic action in favor of peace, concluded Herr Bernstein, were the differences of opinion

PROHIBITION IN IOWA PROGRAM

State, Though Already Dry by Statute, Is to Vote on the Constitutional Amendment—Speakers to Enter Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Discussion of national prohibition has aroused far more interest in the coming Iowa campaign for constitutional prohibition than existed a month ago. Iowa votes on a constitutional amendment on Oct. 15, but under unique conditions. The State is already dry, and the effect of the vote will not be felt in any immediate change. If the amendment carries, it will be practically impossible to legalize the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State because of the difficulty in amending the Constitution. If it is beaten, the Legislature might regard the vote as an indication of dissatisfaction in the statutory prohibition which now exists.

Because of the effect which the vote may have upon national sentiment, dry leaders all over the country are becoming interested. William Jennings Bryan will take an active part in the campaign, and will probably make an extended speaking tour. Richmond P. Hobson, former Governor Patterson of Tennessee, and others are to be asked to speak in Iowa.

There has been no direct test on the question of prohibition in Iowa since 1881, when an amendment to the Constitution was carried by a majority of more than 20,000, but was declared void on a technicality in the Supreme Court. Dry leaders are concentrating their efforts in getting out a large vote, regarding lack of interest might defeat the amendment.

Iowa's present Legislature is heavily in favor of State, national, or any other kind of prohibition, and on the question of a national constitutional amendment the vote would be at least 120 to 38 in joint session in favor of the amendment. There is no likelihood of any immediate change of complexion, inasmuch as a majority of the Legislature is always elected by dry counties, wet sentiment being largely centered in the cities.

NEW RESEARCH PLAN PROPOSED IN NORWAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Norwegian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—At the meeting of Scandinavian Parliamentarians, Professor Stang proposed that an International Academy of Research should be established on Scandinavian soil.

This idea has been very warmly greeted. Attempts on the part of

neutral countries for bringing about

peace negotiations have not been

fortunate, however well meant, but work

of the kind proposed by Professor

Stang is legitimate as laying the

foundation for future cooperation after

the war. Certain institutions already

exist in the three Scandinavian countries which are capable of development

for the fulfillment of Professor Stang's

idea. It will be remembered Mr. Nobel

left very large sums in trust for the

promotion of research and for the

cause of peace; those sums which

were set aside for research work are

administered at Stockholm, whereas

the Nobel Institute at Christiania is

intrusted with administering the funds left for the promotion of the cause of peace.

Copenhagen possesses a similar nucleus in the Carlsberg funds, inaugurated by the munificent brewer Jacobsen, but as constituted they work in Danish interests only, although they will, no doubt, be able to render valuable assistance in laying the foundation for work of an international character.

In addition to the Nobel Institute,

Norway possesses the so-called Nansen fund, established for research work and given its name in commemoration of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's achievements.

These two institutions jointly can be

enlarged, and if liberal funds are

placed at their disposal it ought to be

possible to create at Christiania an

academy for the study of international

law and politics. The institutions at

The Hague work for the practical

adoption of international ideas; if an

academy of the kind proposed were

established at Christiania it would

confine itself particularly to the careful

weighing and development of proposals

for solving problems of which

there is now such a large group. The

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point. The main obstacles in the way

of agreeing upon energetic action in

favor of peace, concluded Herr Bern-

stein, were the differences of opinion

FIRE SERVICE CHANGE URGED

State Control of Boston Department Is Proposed as a Solution of Problems Involved in Conditions Now Existing

the various organized trades has been

called for next Saturday night. It is understood that officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the Council on National Defense are endeavoring to effect a settlement before any work is delayed. The union members are only about one-half of the men employed.

Second Lieut. Lloyd Warfel, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty at the training camp, Ft. Leavenworth.

Leave of absence for 10 days, to take effect Aug. 12, is granted Capt. Casper D. Rucker, infantry.

Leave of absence for three days is granted temporary Lieut. Harry W. Belson, cavalry.

Leave of absence granted Maj. Albert E. Saxton, Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Otto A. B. Hooper, infantry, unassigned, is assigned to the Eleventh Infantry.

Maj. George M. Grimes and Harry E. Eaton, infantry, now serving in Quartermaster Corps, are detailed for service.

LAW TO PUNISH DISLOYAL PRESS

Senate Gets Bill to Put an End to Antigovernment Utterances by German Language Publications of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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Richmond P. Hobson, former Governor

of Tennessee, and others are to be asked to speak in Iowa.

It was said by this man that when city councilmen, four of whom were elected through the influence of the Good Government Association of Boston, so "play politics" that they vote for a proposition such as the one day

in three it is time to remove the Fire Department from the control of city

government, amend the city charter

and place the department under the

control of a fire commissioner ap-

pointed by the Governor of the Com-

munity for a period of five years.

It was this overturn which came in

the Police Department many years ago

when the Legislature removed from

the hands of Mayor of Boston and

City Council control of the Fire De-

partment.

The first bill makes it unlawful during

the war to publish in German or

in any language other than English,

any comment respecting the Govern-

ment of the United States, its policies,

INITIATIVE PLAN FOR GOVERNOR

One of Proposals for Increasing Powers of Executive Interests Massachusetts Constitutional Convention

With the development of the debate on the initiative and referendum in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, additional interest is being shown in the "executive initiative" plan which is one of eight proposals for increasing the powers and responsibilities of the Governor, reported favorably by the committee on the executive.

Briefly, the "executive initiative" authorizes the Governor, in cases where the Legislature has declined to enact bills he has recommended, to submit these "executive bills" to the voters, the bills to become law if accepted by a majority at the polls; any bills which the Legislature passes over the Governor's veto may be referred by the Governor to the people for a verdict as to whether or not it shall become law; if the Governor vetoes a bill and the Legislature cannot muster the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it over the veto, the Legislature may, nevertheless, by majority vote, refer the bill to the voters for a final decision.

The "executive initiative" is, of course, a very modified form of the initiative and referendum proposition which has been favorably reported by the committee on the initiative and referendum and which is now under discussion in the convention; but the importance of the growing interest in the "executive initiative" is that this modified plan offers a subject for compromise should the convention get into a deadlock over going the whole length of the regular initiative and referendum plan.

Some of the delegates, who are skeptical about the degree of interest which would be taken by the voters under an initiative and referendum system, believe the "executive initiative" offers an opportunity to test this interest without committing the Commonwealth in advance to the radical plan of direct legislation on petition of a prescribed number of voters, as authorized in the pending initiative and referendum resolution.

Without passing on the merits of the initiative and referendum proposition itself, the committee on the executive, through Josiah Quincy, chairman, commands the "executive initiative" in a public statement regarding the recommendations of this committee for increasing the powers and responsibilities of the Governor.

A point emphasized by the committee in support of the "executive initiative" is that it allows the voters to pass directly on a question of State policy over which the Governor and the Legislature have disagreed, thereby making clearer what course the voters believe should be followed on the subject at the next session of the Legislature. Similar in certain respects to the procedure followed in a parliamentary government when the executive and the legislative branches disagree, the "executive initiative" plan is declared to have some advantages over the parliamentary method.

Chairman Quincy says regard to the "executive initiative": "It is believed that such a provision is a safe one as the official responsibility of the Governor will cause him to use such a power with discretion, and only when he believes that the public interest requires direct action by the people. Such a provision will certainly tend to introduce more definite and important issues in our political campaigns and to place more emphasis upon the attitude of candidates for the office of Governor in respect to proposed policies and measures.

If the Governor proposes definite bills to the Legislature, embodying the political program which he favors, and if the Legislature deems it unwise to pass such bills, we have an excellent issue of policy upon which to go to the people. The provisions of the amendment numbered five, supply a simple method of making this appeal to the voters, and method more direct and authoritative than is possible under the parliamentary system. This amendment allows the Governor to invoke the decision of the people upon any measure which he recommends. If it is rejected by the Legislature,

"Under the parliamentary form of government such a decision is secured only by a dissolution of the legislative members; and this means that all the chamber, with a new election of its issues involved in a change of government are presented to the people at once—there is no direct and immediate decision upon the particular measures in dispute which have brought about the dissolution. But under the plan proposed by this committee the legislative measures over which the issue between the executive and legislative departments arises are submitted by the Governor to the people, through a referendum taken at the next election, for final adoption or rejection by them.

"This proceeding is direct and final, and the questions at issue are definitely settled—either the policy of the Governor or the disapproving attitude of the Legislature is indorsed, and if the proposed measures meet with favor at the polls they go into effect at once. The general interest can thus be made paramount over the balancing between local or special interests which often blocks legislative action."

CANDIDATES FILE NOMINATION PAPERS

The following additional nomination papers for various places on the ballot at the State election were filed yesterday:

with Secretary of State Langtry by noon today:
County Commissioner, Hampden County—William H. Ensign of Westfield, Democratic and Republican, for reelection.

Councillor, Fourth District—George B. Wason of Cambridge, Republican.

Senatorial—George D. Chamberlain of Springfield, Republican, reelection in First Hampden District; Charles S. Lawler of Boston, Democratic, reelection in Seventh Suffolk; John J. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic, reelection in Second Suffolk; Edward G. Morris of Boston, Democratic, reelection in Third Suffolk.

Representative—Third Berkshire, Edgar A. Deyette, Adams, Republican; Nineteenth Suffolk, William P. Mansfield of 214 Center Street, Dorchester, Republican; Eighth Bristol, Frederick D. Sowle, New Bedford, Republican; Eighth Hampden, John William Williams, Chicopee, Republican; Thirteenth Middlesex, Thomas J. Corbett, Lowell, Democratic; Ninth Middlesex, William H. Hannagan, Marlboro; Ninth Suffolk, William J. Manning, South Boston, Democratic.

REAL ESTATE

Title to a large garage property at 142 to 146 St. Marys Street, Back Bay, has changed hands. There is a land area of 29,634 said to be worth about \$1,500 a square foot and although the improvements are new and not yet assessed, the property is valued at \$125,000. James A. Boyd and George Berry, trustees of the Colonial Energy Trust, conveyed to Jefferson Bradbury and James W. Stevens.

In connection with this transaction, Messrs. Bradbury and Stevens transferred to Messrs. Boyd and Berry, title to a block of stores located at 1701 Commonwealth Avenue, corner of 151 to 159 Sutherland Road, together with 10,021 square feet of land. This property is just finished and consequently not assessed, but the owners' valuation is \$50,000. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in both sales.

A small property owned by Harriet S. Floyd at 129 Norwell Street, Dorchester, has been sold to Joseph Mulcahy, and papers placed on record. The total taxed valuation is \$3100, and includes \$600 carried on 2683 square feet of land.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Aug. 11, 1917:

	Amount	Transactions	Mortgagors	Debtors
Aug. 6.....	53	36	\$114,815	
7.....	51	25	87,082	
8.....	68	29	160,372	
9.....	54	22	30,493	
10.....	71	32	58,645	
Aug. 11.....	23	14	28,850	
Totals.....	330	158	\$480,267	
Same week 1916.....	494	268	\$1,099,108	
Same week 1913.....	438	222	1,345,988	
Wk end Aug. 4 '17.....	371	176	690,425	

SHIPPING NEWS

South Shoal Lightship, Nantucket Shoals, one of the important guides to mariners along the New England coast is unable to communicate with the shore or passing vessels excepting by the Morse signal lantern or wig wag flag system, owing to wireless damages.

Swordfish and mackerel were plentiful at the South Boston mart today and wholesale prices easier. Swordfish arrivals: Flavilla 43 fish, Anna 69, Virginia 46, Beret J. 52, A. D. Willard 97, Gleane 78, and Sadie Nunan 40. Mackerel arrivals: Nicholas 11,000 pounds small fresh, Sterling 14,000, Joanna 20,000, Margaret 170 bbls., salted, Lucretia 20,000 small fresh and L. C. Riggs 12,000 small fresh. Wholesale prices were 14¢@14¢ cents per pound for swordfish, and 7½@8½¢ for tinker mackerel.

Fresh groundfish was brought to the fish pier today as follows: Str. Surge 126,700 pounds, schooners Blanche 23,500, Viking 21,000, Natalie J. Nelson 13,000, Mary C. Santos 21,000, Laura Enos 4200, Oliva Sears 3000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 65,000 and two swordfish. Waltham 17,500, Liberty 4900, and Ethel A. Penny 29,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50@7, steak cod \$9.50@13.50, market cod \$5@7, pollock \$6@8.50, large hake \$6, small hake \$4, and cusk \$6.75.

Gloster arrivals reported here today were confined to vessels with mackerel as follows: Reliance 97 bbls. salted, Helena 100, Nashua 20,000 pounds fresh, Enterprise 25,000, Robert & Edwin 12,000, Dorothy B. 10,000, Mineola 15,000, Ethel 18,000, Geisha 35,000, Rob Roy 25,000, and Corsair 170 bbls. salted.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE MAY FAVOR ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received information indicating that the forthcoming Socialist conference at Stockholm may have an effect more in favor of the Allies than of Germany.

The information is that the conference is directly responsible for much of the feeling of unrest in Germany. The United States Government will not permit Socialists from this country to attend the conference.

SAILORS DESERT

Twenty-one members of the crew of a Portuguese steamer, formerly of German registry but seized at a Portuguese port when war was declared with Germany by that country, have deserted according to a statement from the captain to United States immigration officials in Boston today.

PORT OPEN AT NIGHT

Boston harbor is opened again at night, according to an announcement at the Charlestown Navy Yard today, stating that the port was closed for four nights "on account of an emergency."

These boards have asked for a def-

SINGLE TAXERS GAINING GROUND

Measures Indorsed by Labor and Organized Business, as Well as Farmers, Make Record of Progress in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Impatient single taxers, who persist in feeling hopeless concerning organized labor, organized business or organized farmers, should study the partial record of progress in recent issues of the *Bulletin*, says this organ of the National Single Tax League in its current issue. "Labor's progressive record," it continues, "is contained in the action of the Trades Council of Birmingham, Ala., the Oregon State Federation of Labor, the national executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the Texas State Federation of Labor, the Rhode Island Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, the Missouri State Federation of Labor, the California State Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers of America.

"These organizations have indorsed specific measures varying from partial exemption of improvements with increased land value taxation to total exemption and public appropriation of the entire rental value of land.

"Business' record is in the action of the taxation committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Fall River, Mass., the National Ornamental Glass Manufacturers Association, the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey, the Rotary Club of Syracuse, New York, the Ohio Manufacturers Association.

"These organizations have taken a stand either for study of the single tax or have indorsed in different degrees the principle of exempting industry and increasing proportionately the taxation of land values.

"The farmers have taken a stand either for study of the single tax or have indorsed in different degrees the principle of exempting industry and increasing proportionately the taxation of land values.

"The farmers have a constantly growing creditable record. The Washington State Grange, the Fruit Growers Association of California, the Non-Partisan League, the Farmers National Congress, the Maryland State Grange, the Farmers' Convention at St. Paul in 1916, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Association of Washington, the North Carolina Farmers Union, the Nebraska Farmers Congress of 1916, the Equity Cooperative Exchange of North Dakota, the Farmers and Laborers Union of Texas, the Farmers Institute of Potter County, Texas, and the Canadian Grain Growers Association have all demonstrated that thinking farmers are realizing the wisdom and justice of partial or complete steps toward the single tax.

"Despite criticism, the question of married men in our division remains exactly as it has been and it is up to the district board to decide the exemptions. We arranged today to call for 150 more men to be examined. Washington says we can keep on examining as we are going to do so."

All three of the Malden cases have been applied to the district board which sits in Lawrence today.

In an interview last night on the operations of the Selective Draft Law, Congressman James A. Gallivan declared that he believes some one has deceived Congress and the country and he proposes to find out who it is.

Mr. Gallivan said that on Saturday he wired Provost-Marshal General Crowder and thanked him for his previous telegram. He also asked General Crowder to state just what he meant in his messages to the governors of states by the phrase "necessary circumstances."

He expects a reply from General Crowder today.

"I have been accused of 'playing to the gallery by my interference in the draft.' As one interested in seeing lived up to the promises made before Congress when the Selective Draft Bill was under discussion, I am not 'playing to the gallery.' I simply want General Crowder to know what was said by the Administration's spokesman for the bill in Congress, who gave the assurance that married men with dependents—yes, and single men who have others dependent on them also—would not be drafted, at least until the men without dependents had gone first."

"Had not these promises been made,

repeatedly, the Selective Draft Bill would never have passed the House of Representatives. And I say further that if anyone interferes with these evils being kept to the letter, I propose to put the matter before President Wilson himself."

No. 3150. Reference your telegram.

Aug. 9. Any resident alien other than a German, even though he has not taken out his first papers, can serve in the Army by not filing a claim for exemption under Subdivision "I," Section 18, Rules and Regulations, June 30. Any resident alien other than a German, who has taken out his first papers, is not entitled to file a claim for exemption, but is subject to service by the law of Congress. If the alien took out his first papers after May 18, but before being called he cannot set up a claim for exemption. If any certificates have been issued on grounds not now satisfactory to local boards issuing certificates, such certificates can be revoked according to their own terms."

"No. 3200. An erroneous instruction has been sent by the Naval Department to naval recruiting stations, to the effect that persons could voluntarily enlist in the Navy after having been called by a local board. The attention of the Navy Department has been called to this error and it is being recalled by telegram today. Please inform all local boards that after a person has been called by the board he cannot voluntarily enlist in the military or naval service and that such voluntary enlistment will not protect him from the penalty of the law for failure to report to the local board."

Chairmen of the district exemption boards in Massachusetts are holding a meeting in room 280 at the State House to adopt a uniform system of procedure in passing upon claims for exemption received from the local exemption boards. Mr. Gettemy is assisting the district board members in arriving at as nearly uniform method as possible.

MORE RADIO MEN WANTED

Men wishing to join the United States Navy as radio operators will be given training at the Cruts High tension laboratory at Harvard, if they are able to send 10 words a minute, in either Morse or International code, when volunteering, it was announced to the Charlestown Navy Yard today.

These boards have asked for a def-

NEGROES PRESS VARIOUS CLAIMS

They Ask for Representation on Fire and Police Forces and in City, State and National Legislative Bodies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representation on the Board of Aldermen, and in the General Assembly of the State of New York, a squad of Negro firemen and a squad of Negro police to be assigned in the localities populated by the Negroes in the City of New York, and a bathhouse for the section densely settled by Negroes, are aims for which the United Civic League, Inc., is working, according to John M. Royall, founder of the organization.

Mr. Brown came to the State House with his complaint after Judge Charles M. Bruce's board had rejected his claim. He said that he had a wife and three children. He told other facts concerning the dependency of his family, and in the end enlisted the efforts of Mr. Long in his behalf. The latter gave him a letter to Judge Bruce asking that the Brown case be re-opened.

Meanwhile, more men are being called for examination, but if quotas are filled from the first double quota lists by the rejection of claims for exemption of men in the first list, those in the second who have been found fit, even though not claiming exemption, will not be called to the colors before the second 500,000 of the national Army is called for.

Mr. Royall read to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a statement made at the Palace Casino, in which he said he thought the following reasons were sufficient for the establishment of a squad of Negro officers in the district, where colored people resided.

"The unprovoked insults and brutality of the police," he said, "which our people have to suffer, the general inclination of the officers to consider a colored man guilty anyway, practically eliminates a fair, impartial and proper investigation, many innocent persons being committed upon insufficient evidence and often upon pre-judged statements from officers without proof of any kind."

"We believe that this state of affairs exists, and will continue until a proper number of colored men, who know the status of the colored fold, are made policemen and placed on duty in communities occupied by our people, and that such a course would better and more efficiently serve the ends of justice."

"As an example of this state of affairs exists, and will continue until a proper number of colored men, who know the status of the colored fold, are made policemen and placed on duty in communities occupied by our people, and that such a course would better and more efficiently serve the ends of justice."

"Mr. Royall told of a recent personal experience. 'Some colored men,' he stated, 'were carousing and causing a good deal of noise in a tenement a short distance from my house, for which I am agent. One of my other tenants came to me in the early hours of the morning, and asked me to come down and see if I could not quell the disturbance. I started down, and, knowing the men I would have to deal with, I asked a policeman if he would not go down with me, giving him the reason for my investigation. He waved his stick as near as he could to my head without hitting me and said 'Aw, you're one of those fresh guys. Beat it.' After walking on, I turned and saw the officer drinking, and this confirmed the suspicions that I had when talking to him."

Mr. Royall states that Negro officers would stop this unnecessary friction. He says the Negro officer is not wanted to hide crime, but for the reason that he could deal with crime more easily and with less feeling than the white officer can in these districts. Also the claim is that the Negro should have the colored or racial officer just as the Italian and Jewish districts have theirs. He states that he knows of four cases in which Negroes have passed the physical examination for policemen but have been turned down on some technical charge. One man was told that he didn't 'look good,' while another was refused any reason whatever.

The reasons given by Mr. Royall for the request for Negro firemen are that they would do away with the "unnecessary hardships, damage and destruction caused by firemen to personal property of our people, often owing to a total lack of sympathy for those whom such companies are called upon to rescue; many lives of our

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SECURITIES
PRICE RANGE

Last Week's Price Fixing News
Made the Basis for Bear At-
tack, and Steel Issues Are
Principal Target in New York

The price-fixing news caused a
grosse selling of stocks in Wall
Street last week, with the steels the
principal target of attack. On Wed-
nesday the Bethlehem issues tumbled
10 points while United States Steel
lost more than four points.

Strong specialties were the marine
shares, American International Cor-
poration and Nova Scotia Steel. The
rails' list held up well except for the
weakness in St. Paul.

The tables below give the price
range of the active stocks of the New
York and Boston markets for the
week ended Aug. 11.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Dec.
Allis-Chalmers	31%	29	2
Am Beet Sugar	97	94	95%
Am Can	49	46%	47
Am Car & Fdg.	77%	75%	1%
Am H & Pfd.	67%	64	64%
Am Int Corp	62%	57	58%
Am Linsed	29%	27%	28%
Am Locomotives	73%	69%	70%
Am Piping	10%	9%	10%
Am Sugar	12%	12%	12%
Anaconda	78%	75%	75%
Atchison	100%	99%	99%
Bald	75%	69%	70
Balt & Ohio	69%	69%	69%
Beth B.	128%	114%	110%
Cent. Leath	96%	90%	93%
C. M. & S. P.	71%	65%	68%
China	51%	49%	51%
Corn Prod.	34%	33	33%
Crucible	85%	80%	81%
Cuba Cane	40%	38%	39
Erie	25%	24%	24%
Gen Motors	116%	105%	105%
GT Nov pfd	105%	104%	105
GT Nov Ore	35%	33%	34
GT Nov. 1916	55%	55%	57%
H. N. Nichols	40%	39%	40%
Kennecott	44%	43	43
Lackawanna	94	88%	90%
Mer. Marlin	30%	28%	30%
do pf	92%	87%	92%
Max Motor	35%	29%	29%
Mex Pet.	98%	95	95
Milwaukee	58%	57%	58%
Midvale Steel	37%	34%	35%
Mo. Pac. cts	33%	32%	33%
Natl Cond & Ca.	37%	35%	35%
Natl Em & Stp.	44%	42%	42
N. Y. Central	89%	88%	88%
Nor. Fact.	102%	101%	101
N. Y. Scot St.	108%	99	108
Ohio C. I.	68	55%	58%
Pan Am	55%	52%	55%
Pitts Coal	88%	85%	88%
Pitts & W. Va.	34%	33	33
Ray Cons	28%	26%	27
Reading	95%	99%	94%
Republic	93%	88%	89%
Simcral	43%	42%	42
South.	95	94%	94
Southern Ry	14%	12%	14%
Studebaker	56%	49%	56
Texas Co.	194%	187%	187%
Union Pacific	127%	136%	126%
U. S. Rubber	64%	60%	64
U. S. Steel	127%	122%	123%
Utah Copper	107%	103%	104%
Westinghouse	49%	48%	48
Willys-Ove.	33%	31%	31%

HARVESTING IN
CANADIAN WEST

MONTREAL, Que.—Harvesting will
be general in Manitoba in another
week, and in Saskatchewan and
Alberta in two weeks. Estimated
average yield in Manitoba will be 12
to 15 bushels; in Saskatchewan, 12 or
13; in Alberta around 20. This is
somewhat discouraging, but there is
possibility that harvest will thresh out
better. Probably most serious aspect
would be shortage of feed grains.

From Saskatchewan comes state-
ment that recent weather has done
much to improve crops, though more
rain is needed to give better than 18
or 20 bushels.

A prominent local banker says:
"We do not expect any difficulty in
financing the crop this year. Bank
Act of 1914 makes due provision for
assisting banks in crop moving, but
as yet this assistance has not been
necessary, except to very limited
extent. I expect banks will be able to
fully take care of western business
this year unaided by Government.
What we are all hoping for is a
bountiful harvest, and banks can be
depended upon to look after its safe
removal and distribution."

VALUATION OF
COTTON CROP

Special to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The total
value of the United States cotton crop,
including seed, for the year ending
July 31 was \$1,412,860,025, compared
with \$958,200,000 last year, according
to the annual report of Secretary
Kester of the Cotton Exchange. Prices
were the highest for 47 years, mid-
dling averaging 18.41 cents a pound.
Louisiana's crop was reported as
496,000 bales, Mississippi's \$24,000 and
Florida's 60,000.

RUND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England.—The output of
gold at the mines of the Rand in July
was 757,890 ounces, valued at £3,
219,094; in June the output was 759,
724 fine ounces valued at £3,227,101
and in July last year 761,087 fine
ounces valued at £3,232,891.

NEW OFFICERS IN
PLYMOUTH RUBBER

At a special stockholders' and direc-
tors' meeting of the Plymouth Rubber
Company changes were made in the
list of officers and directors, reflecting
the transfer of control of the common
stock. James J. Clifford was elected
president, Charles W. McDermott vice
president, and J. E. Stone treasurer.
The foregoing and A. Sydeman, J. C.
Haartz, W. G. Thomas and Marshal
Cutting were elected directors.

Mr. Clifford, the new president, was
connected with the United States Rubber
Company, Naugatuck, Conn., for
more than two years and with the
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Com-
pany for the last nine years.

Another new member of the Ply-
mouth Rubber organization is W. E.
Kavenagh, for 16 years with the Goodyear
Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.
While with the Goodyear company
he developed the Neolin sole.
Mr. Kavenagh will be factory manager
of the Plymouth Company.

Arrangements have also been made
to strengthen the general organization,
principally the selling and reclaiming
end.

The Plymouth Rubber Company did a
gross business of some \$3,000,000 last
year and the factory is very busy in
all lines. The company intends to
develop a general line of mechanical
rubber goods in addition to its present
lines.

**NEUTRALS BUY
SECURITIES HERE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Scandinavian
banks again have been showing interest
in United States short term treasury
certificates of indebtedness and
the purchases amounting to \$2,000,000 of
the recent \$300,000,000 issue are re-
ported.

Owing likewise to Switzerland's favor-
able position in international ex-
change, banks in Zurich have been
making inquiries regarding American
securities. American dollars are now
ruling at a discount of about 15 per
cent. In view of the impossibility of
liquidating the trade balance by ship-
ment of gold, the next best course open
to Swiss bankers is to invest American
balances in good securities.

CHICAGO LIVE
STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following comparative
table gives the receipts of
live stock at Chicago for the week
ended Aug. 11:

Last week Prev week Last yr

Hogs 119,608 94,904 135,326

Cattle 33,908 38,435 45,842

Sheep 48,277 47,833 83,763

Total 201,803 181,172 269,941

GRASSELLI IN
MUNITIONS FIELD

CLEVELAND, O.—The Grasselli
Chemical Company has entered the
field of production of high explosives
through the incorporation at Colum-
bus of the \$3,000,000 Grasselli Powder
Company, which will take over the
American High Explosives Company and
the Burton Powder Company of Em-
porium, Pa., and the Cameron Pow-
der Manufacturing Company of Emporium,
Pa. The president of the new
company will be Job Burton of Pitts-
burgh, now president of the Burton
Powder Company.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science
Monitor, Aug. 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers
and leather buyers in Boston are the
following:

Atkins, M. A. Edison: Essex.

Atlanta—M. Lefkoff: Essex.

Baltimore—W. Ballman of Neiman-
Marcus Co.: Essex.

Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue
House: Essex.

Clemege—Cuba—Y. Vasquez: U. S.

Cincinnati—C. J. McLaughlin of Potter

Shoe Co.: Copley Plaza.

Dallas—Texas—W. Ballman of Neiman-
Marcus Co.: Essex.

Havana—Jose Alvarez: U. S.

Havana—N. Catchot: U. S.

New Orleans—Edward Levy of C. A.

Kaufman & Co.: Essex.

New York—C. J. Titus: U. S.

New York—A. T. Trinn: U. S.

New York—S. Levy: U. S.

Philadelphia—J. L. Meany of Joseph I.

Meany & Co.: Copley Plaza.

Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince

Shoe Co.: L. L. Aronson of Cahn

Nickelsburg & Co.: 135 Lincoln St.

Santiago, Cuba—M. Armand: U. S.

Scranton, Pa.—H. Klein of D. Klein

& Son: 308 Summer St., Binghamton,
N. Y.

St. Louis—A. Palan: U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—H. G. Robinson and C.

H. Nangle of Robinson Bynon Shoe

Co.: Essex.

Copenhagen, Denmark—Kay Anderson:

London, England—William Box of Sam-
uel Barrows & Co.: Ltd., Essex.

The New England Shoe and Leather
Association cordially invites all visiting
buyers to call at its headquarters and
trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street,
Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is
on file.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and
balances for today compare:

1917 1916

Exchanges \$31,596,115 \$22,059,261

Balances 6,257,255 4,424,613

Local Subtreasury debit balance to
day \$66,466.

MEAT SHIPMENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shipments of fresh
and cured meats from Chicago during
the week ended Aug. 11 were 49,271,
000 pounds compared with 30,485,000
pounds previous week and 40,605,000
pounds similar week last year.

SOUTHERN IRON
PRICES YIELD
ONLY SLIGHTLY.

Volume of Buying Continues
Light—Deliveries Backward
—August May Break Record

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The nonbuying
period endures, but prices have
not yielded so far as furnace operators
are concerned. Price for 1917
metal is \$50 and for 1918, \$48. Prompt
metal is \$50 and over. Exception is
in case of some resale iron left over
at ports, but that must bear freight
rate back to Birmingham and other
charges, so that it is a small factor
as far as furnace metal is concerned.
A prominent consumer was quoted \$50
on an order for December delivery.
A broker paid \$50 for a fill-in prompt
car lot to furnace operator, and con-
sumer paid brokerage in addition.

Consumers are as anxious as ever
to get their quota of iron as ordered,
but makers are behind in deliveries.
A three-furnace operator is 30,000 tons
behind in deliveries. August will
probably break records in output,
Shelby stack and Vanderbilt furnaces
of Woodward iron being in commission.
Trussville stack will be making
iron by Sept. 1.

June freight movements from Alabama
break all prior June records, Alabama
Demurrage Association reporting
total of 92,000 cars, compared with
75,000 in June of 1916. Extra-
ordinary effort by railroads and co-
operation by shippers brought about
much improvement in freight movements.

It is believed that announcement by
Tennessee Company

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Mr. de Valera, who has just been returned as the Sinn Fein candidate for East Clare, by a sweeping majority, made his first appearance before the general public in the disastrous Easter week rising in Dublin last year. Mr. de Valera, who lives in Dublin, is a brilliant mathematician, and is tutor of languages. Joining the Irish Volunteers, at the time of the rising, he was in command of the rebel forces stationed in Boland's Mills, in Dublin. For the part he played in the rebellion Mr. de Valera was sentenced to death, but the sentence was afterwards commuted to one of penal servitude for life. Mr. de Valera was, however, released from prison, recently, when the British Government granted an amnesty to the Irish political prisoners. Mr. de Valera's platform is revolutionary republicanism. He contends that Irish Volunteers should organize themselves to make English law and government impossible, and also to make it impossible for external powers to be imposed against the wishes of Irish people.

Lieut.-Col. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., is now serving as chief of staff of Gen. John J. Pershing, in France. His is a case of rising from the ranks, inasmuch as he had his first military experience as a private in the ranks of the Fourth Infantry, and at far back as 1891. He was born on an Illinois farm, and grew up in Kansas, where he attended the State Agricultural College and was graduated with honors in 1886. A year later he tried to enter West Point from the Kansas district in which he lived, but he failed in the competitive examinations, being defeated by a man who is now 12 numbers below him. Not achieving his ambition by that route, Harbord became an infantry recruit, rapidly passed through all the noncommissioned grades, and, in July, 1891, got a commission of second lieutenant in the Regular Army from President McKinley, having passed brilliantly an examination before an army board. In the Spanish-American War he served with distinction under General Wood in Cuba; and in the conquest and stabilizing of the Philippines he had much to do and did it well, especially in building up the native constabulary in the island of Mindanao. Returning to the United States in 1914, he was ordered to the Mexican border to serve under General Pershing, with whom he had previously worked in the distant Asiatic islands, and between whom there is a close friendship. His choice for the post he now holds in France is based partly on his brilliant record as a theoretical student of war tactics and strategy—one proof of which is that he is a gold medalist of the Military Institution—and partly on the expressed desire of General Pershing that he have as his right-hand man a trusted friend.

William P. Hinton, appointed vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and Coast Steamship Company, with headquarters in Winnipeg, has 30 years of railroading in Canada back of him. He is a native of Ottawa, studied at Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and began railroading in the auditing department of the Canada Atlantic line in 1887. From that time until 1915, when he became traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, he was steadily occupied, now here and now there, now doing this and now doing that, but always mastering new phases of the technique of the administrative and operative sides of his calling.

Dexter Dwight Mayne, of St. Paul, Minn., superintendent of the Minnesota State School of Agriculture, is founder of the order of Farm Boy Cavaliers, an organization especially adapted to appeal to the boys of the farms of the country, as the Boy Scout movement does to the boys of the cities and suburbs. It is rapidly spreading in states adjacent to Minnesota, where it first flourished, and Ohio and Pennsylvania, and far-away Brazil, also have shown that the idea back of the organization appeals to their lads. Ultimately it will probably flourish throughout the entire country. Mr. Mayne is a native of Wisconsin, who, after special courses fitting him for school teaching and work in forestry, became a school teacher and school principal in Wisconsin and Michigan towns and cities, and so remained until he was called to the Minnesota State Agricultural School, in 1903. He has been a prolific author of school books dealing with sensible methods of teaching spelling, business English, agriculture, and shop work. He is alert, inventive, and alive to opportunities for service, as witness the forming of this order of Farm Boy Cavaliers, which meets a gap not filled by the Boy Scouts organization, though clearly modeled on the lines of that organization.

George Frank Stephens, of Arden, Del., who commonly omits the George from his name, is the "pacific" agitator who, within the walls of the Capitol at Washington, has demanded the impeachment of the President by Congress, the basis of his indictment being the Executive's alleged betrayal of democracy by his acts as leader, in the United States, of the war with Germany. Mr. Stephens is a sculptor and radical lecturer, who, after graduation from Rutgers College, studied art at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Of late years his art talent has been capitalized as a guide to the workings of a corporation in which he is interested, the output of which is architectural decorations. He has taught in art schools, lectured on both art and economics, wherever opportunity offered, and been efficient in university extension propaganda work. His main ardors are for land-tax reform and the abolition of war, and he is the founder of a "single-tax" village at Arden, where he resides.

SPAIN'S U-BOAT DECREE
By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—As cables to The Christian Science Monitor, it is curious to note the effect of the recent

royal decree, prohibiting submarines of belligerent nations from entering Spanish ports, upon the Germans and Germanophiles in Madrid. In particular the German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, has been making public and indiscreet manifestations of his chagrin. At a race-meeting at which he attended he said openly that never before had such an injury been inflicted on Germany, and he did not hesitate to attach the responsibility for it to the Marques de Lema, the new Foreign Minister, whose entry into the Cabinet he declared to be the inauguration of a policy of hostility to the Central Empires. These extraordinary remarks were uttered loudly and in a tone of great heat, and were heard by a large company of persons, who repeated them in all the social circles of Madrid later. It is believed that the Germans will commence a new campaign of intrigue against the objects of this resentment in the same way that the Marques de Romanones.

BY OTHER EDITORS

American Indians as Soldiers
BURLINGTON FREE PRESS—The eagerness of Indians on various reservations in the United States to serve Uncle Sam in connection with the European war is almost as significant and gratifying as a similar disposition on the part of thousands of Filipinos, who have recently acquired Americanism. Thousands of these Indians are ready to enlist, and they perform excellent scout service. Word comes from London that Canadian officers on leave from the French front have informally recommended to American officials the use of American Indians for service with the American expeditionary forces. Maniblains with the Canadians have done excellent work at scouting in No Man's Land. "These Indians with us," said a captain with the Canadian forces, whose parents live in Philadelphia, "have performed services that never could have been performed by a white man. The Indian of North America has it in him to be a good fighter and a crafty one. We have them in nearly every regiment. Again, and again, in the last two years I have seen them go out at night between the trenches, without firing a shot, without making the slightest noise or creating the slightest disturbance, and come back with a half dozen or so Germans, from whom valuable information has been obtained."

Advice to Education
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS—President Wilson does wisely in urging that all colleges and technical schools maintain their courses as nearly on a normal basis as possible in spite of the war's drain on the country's youth. It is of greater importance than ever that young men who are below the selective draft age should continue their studies with diligence. The nation is in need of trained men, and the need will increase as the war goes on. The youth who is not required to wear a uniform can do his country no greater service than by fitting himself to the full measure of ability and opportunity for useful work.

To Censorship
STOCKTON (Cal.) RECORD—The really new things in the present war, we are reminded by an exchange, are the blue pencil of the censor and the controversies about it in the cabinets of the participants. There was no censorship in the autocracies of old, because intelligence moved slower than events. There should be no censorship in modern times by a victor, even if he be an autocrat, for knowledge of victory tends only to inspire the minions of the autocrat. But in a warfare in behalf of democracy any censorship of facts merely confuses and muddles. The people who are most concerned demand the real facts as they occur. It is only the surmises that should be censored, because they are muddling.

Bayonets May Not Shine
NEW YORK WORLD—The United States Government has about decided to take all of the glisten out of a bayonet and have it made of blue steel. It is argued that just as a brilliant uniform attracts attention even at a distance, so the luster of a polished bayonet may be seen far away. If this step is taken it will be only one more blow at the panoply of war, which has become a grim business and not an affair of dash and color. Every army in the field has discarded by degrees everything that would tend to make the presence of troops known to the enemy. The war is getting to be a struggle of anonymity, silence and drab gray.

PARCELS FOR INTERNED MEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that no food or clothing may be sent from the United Kingdom to those members of the British Forces interned in Holland who are provided for in these respects locally at Government charge. Other articles may, however, still be sent to them under existing regulations. No change will be made at present in existing arrangements as far as officers, who have to provide their own food and clothing, are concerned. In all cases, however, as money may be sent free of charge by international money order, the friends of officers, noncommissioned officers and men are strongly recommended to forward money rather than articles in kind whenever such a course is possible.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT OUTLOOK
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Vic.—"From an agricultural point of view the season could hardly have opened more favorably for the wheat grower," says Mr. A. E. V. Richardson, Victorian Superintendent of Agriculture. Good rains have enabled the farmers to make an early start with sowing, and the season's prospects are considered excellent.

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GERMAN PEOPLE
AND AUTOCRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—An article signed by the well-known name of André Duboscq appears in Le Rappel on the subject of the possibility of the German people throwing off the yoke of autocracy during this war. M. Duboscq quotes from the interview granted by M. Terestchenko, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Express, in which appeared the following statement: There are certain centers of opinion here, including one of my colleagues, who believed that if the Allies do not leave a single loophole enabling the German Government to continue the war, the German people will have no reason to tolerate militarism any longer and the German Socialists will rise up and overthrow imperialism. I do not believe it. The German people have approved all its Government's crimes and aggressions. It has gone too far to turn back now. The Russian must become convinced of the futility of counting on the German people.

M. Duboscq goes on to quote Max Nordau, the Viennese writer who lived in Paris for 30 years, and who, writing in reply to the pamphlet by Marius and Ary Lebont "Is a Revolution Possible in Germany?" said: It is necessary that the illusions of the optimists who obstinately base all kinds of hopes on a popular movement in Germany, should be destroyed. Bread riots are possible. A revolution is out of the question. No, there is nothing to be expected from that quarter. The German mind has been methodically perverted, demoralized, dehumanized, by education, administration, literature, propaganda, astutely organized intellectual fraud, and educational, official and social terrorism. The German people enjoys its enslavement, is proud of it, because its masters have been clever enough to give it flattering names. The livery is called a uniform; servitude, organization; the abject degradation of human personality, discipline; the denial of all rights, dignity and character, heroic abnegation.

There are other warnings given to the Allies from the mouth of the German Socialists themselves. Bernstein and Kautsky have declared to the Stockholm correspondent of the Russian paper Rietsch that "those who expect a revolution in Germany are making a profound mistake, for the German proletariat is actually quite incapable of organizing a revolution; the minority of the Social Democratic Party is powerless, and the majority walks hand in hand with the Bethmann-Hollweg Government."

M. Duboscq concludes from these statements that the Allies must not pin their hopes on the German people. At the end of three years of war we must, he says, courageously abandon the dream, which only serves to diminish our energy, of seeing a democratic Germany before the armies of

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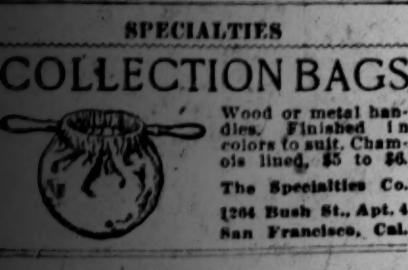
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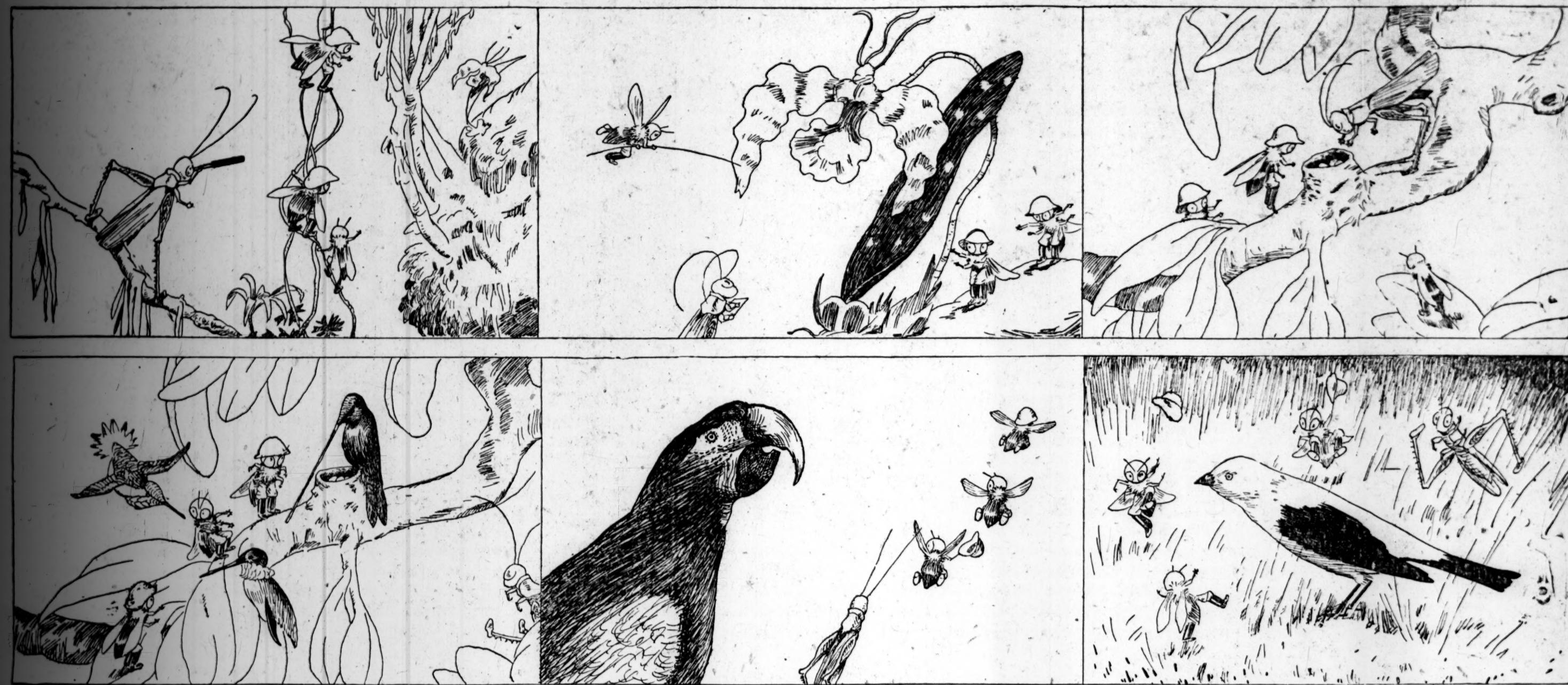
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THE RED CHERRY

THE T and M PRINTING COMPANY

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Where Flowers Look Like Butterflies and Birds Look Like Flowers



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One day our Mr. Grasshop and the to be a bird and sometimes the bird was sighted a gorgeous butterfly or bird (they were uncertain which it was) poised on a tree trunk. On closer examination, it proved to be a flower, one of the orchids. Interested, they set out to search for other orchids, of which they found there were many in these South American tropics. And sometimes the orchid turned out

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A Trip Into Mexico

It gives one such an important and traveled feeling to come home from a visit to California and say to one's friends: "Oh, yes, I went to Mexico," than nearly all the visitors to San Diego make the trip of sixteen miles to the little town of Tia Juana, just over the border into Mexico. Every day big sight-seeing automobiles carry large parties southward. You can go in the train, if you like, but let us join one of the motor parties, because we can see so much more of the country in that way.

The road lies first through the scattered suburbs of the city with its numberless little bungalow homes and tiny shops, and then we come out into the open country—bare, brown and dusty, as it is in midsummer. On the left, the ground rolls away in low hills, growing higher to meet the rugged mountains on the horizon, and on the right it is perfectly flat, becoming marshy where it approaches the sea.

Presently the country becomes much greener, and we find ourselves in the midst of great fruit orchards, extending as far as we can see—sometimes on both sides of the road. This is a very fine lemon country, but there are also orange and grapefruit ranches in abundance and a few olive orchards. The glossy dark green leaves of the orange and lemon trees, with here and there a few golden or yellow globes peeping out from them, and the delicious sweet whiffs of perfume from the blossoms make our route as delightful as the parched, dusty brown fields previously made it dull.

But soon, as we near the border, again the barren country is seen, and the road rapidly grows very bad, full of big holes and bumps, and so sandy that our wheels sink in for six or eight inches sometimes. At the line between the United States and Mexico, there is a small boundary monument, and it is fun to jump out of the automobile and stand beside the monument with one foot in each country. We have to stop here anyway, for a dark Mexican comes running out of the little wooden building which serves as custom-house and looks us over to see if we are carrying anything contraband. Then on we go across a long wooden bridge over the wide, sandy bed of what was a rushing river in the spring. The bridge has a funny little partition on each side, in which the wheels of the automobile fit with not much room to spare, so the driver has to run very slowly and carefully.

Tia Juana (which means in English "Aunt Jane") is not a pretty or interesting town. It is built on a bare plateau, with hardly a tree in sight, and beyond the houses the desert stretches away to the steep mountains in the distance. All that grows here is sage-brush, with here and there some cactus. The town has a long, very wide and dusty main street, bordered by little stores which are no more than shanties. Every other one seems to be a post-card and souvenir shop, and in one of these we may write post-cards to our friends and

mail them in the shop, too. There is much pretty Mexican drawn-work for sale, but there is not a single interesting thing to see in the town except the little dark soldiers who lounge about the shops, or ride at breakfast speed up and down the street, raising clouds of dust. There is a fort here, and so the soldiers are quite numerous. On our way back to the bridge, we catch a glimpse now and then of a beautiful child or a young girl, with really Spanish dark eyes and hair, peeping out of one of the tattered-down cottages; but, on the whole, it is a relief to leave the hot, rough-looking place. This time every passenger has to descend from the high car, go into the custom-house, and show everything he has bought, telling how much each thing is worth. Occasionally one or two have to pay

nest, its owner returned home, and he proved to be a humming bird, all iridescent green and red and yellow and blue, like a bit of rich enamel. Humming bird introduced a few of his friends to the bees, all of them as gay as himself or even gayer.

"We're a large family, here in South America," he explained. "I believe that there are as many as 400 different kinds of humming birds in this country, all gay and fantastic little honey hunters, like myself."

After their interview with the humming birds, the bees started to fly away; but a great green macaw called out to them shrilly: "Hello! Come back!" So, of course, they came. It turned out that this macaw had once been in captivity and had then learned to speak a few words. Although he was not as good a talker as some of the other parrots, he could speak a little bit; and, of course, his command of language was vastly improved by the practice of talking some with the traveled bees and our Mr. Grasshop.

Their last discovery among the South American birds was most exciting of all, for it was nothing less than a scarlet tanager. "The bird from home!" cried the bees joyfully, as they danced about him; they felt just as jubilant as does the man who meets the merest acquaintance of his, also from Kew-kuk, Ia., on the Rue de Rivoli.

Tanager was glad enough to see the bees, too, in his more quiet way. "Although men call me the most brilliant bird of the northern United States," he remarked presently, "my home is really in South America, where I am one of a widespread family numbering some 350 branches.

But only the members of five different branches of our family ever venture as far north as the United States, and only two so far as Canada." Before the bees and our Mr. Grasshop parted from the friendly scarlet tanager, they had made him promise to meet them next summer in New Jersey; and, also, they had had a good long talk about all the home folks there, such as the bluebirds, the robins and the wrens.

The Straw, the Coal, and the Bean

In a village dwelt a . . . woman, who had picked together a dish of skin, for if the woman had got me into the pan, I should have been made into a broth, like my comrades."

"And would my lot have been better?" asked the Straw. "The woman has destroyed all my brethren in fire and smoke; she seized sixty of them at once. . . . Luckily, I slipped through her fingers."

"But what are we to do now?" said the Coal.

"I think," answered the Bean, "that . . . we should keep together, like good comrades, . . . go away together, and set off for a new country."

The plan pleased the two others, and they set out on their way in company. Soon they came to a little brook, and, as there was no bridge or foot plank, they did not know how they were to get over it. The Straw hit on a good idea, and said:

"I will lay myself straight across, and then you can walk over me as on a bridge." The Straw, therefore, stretched itself from one bank to the other, and the Coal, who was rather hot-headed, tripped quite boldly on to the newly built bridge. But when she had reached the middle, and heard the water rushing beneath her, she was, after all, afraid, and stood still, and would go no farther.

The Straw, however, began to burn,

broke in two pieces, and fell into the stream. The Coal slipped after her, hissed when she got into the water, and the Bean, who had wisely stayed behind on the shore, could not but laugh at the event, was unable to stop, and laughed so heartily that she burst.

It would have been all over with her, too, if, by good fortune, a tailor who was traveling in search of work had not sat down to rest by the brook.

As he had a tender heart, he pulled out his needle and thread, and sewed her together. The Bean thanked him most prettily, but, as the tailor used black thread, all beans since then have had a black seam.—From Grimm's "German Household Tales."

Calico Pie

Calico pie!
The little birds fly
Down to the calico-tree;
Their wings were blue,
And they sang "Tilly-loo!"
Till away they flew:
And they never came back to me;
They never came back,
They never came back,
They never came back to me.

Calico jam!
The little Fish swam
Over the Sylabub Sea.
He took off his hat
To the Sole and the Sprat
And the Wille-Wat:
But he never came back to me;
He never came back,
He never came back,
He never came back to me.

Calico drum!
The Grasshoppers come,
The Butterfly, Beetle, and Bee;
Over the ground,
With a hop and a bound;
But they never came back to me.
They never came back,
They never came back,
They never came back to me.

—Edward Lear.

Five Largest Libraries

At least five libraries in the world contain over one million volumes, and these are the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the British Museum in London, the Imperial Library at Petrograd, the Congressional Library at Washington, and the New York Public Library.

Washington's Early Training

George Washington was born at Bridge's Creek, in Virginia, on the 22nd of February, 1732, and was the fifth son of Augustine Washington, a planter, descended from an old English family, one of whom, his great-grandfather, came to America in reduced circumstances in 1656 as a second man in sayleing ye vessel to Virginia."

In 1912, says the report of the United States National Museum for 1914, the museum obtained by transfer the more essential parts of the large exhibition of the Post Office Department, which comprised the stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards of all the nations of the world, to the number of nearly 200,000. The original collection consisted chiefly of a large cabinet with sliding frames, in which the main series of stamps had been installed, including those printed for the United States by private firms and by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the foreign stamps received through the international stamp collection of the Universal Postal Union at Bern, Switzerland. The remainder of the collection included sheets of stamps, envelopes and postal cards mounted on swinging screens for various American expositions; many separate sheets of stamps and individual specimens, and several albums of stamps and of die proofs of United States stamps.

The installation of the collection, instead of according with the usual stereotyped alphabetical arrangement throughout, agrees virtually with that of the coins and medals. It begins with the United States, and the foreign nations follow in alphabetical order with the stamps of their colonies grouped together geographically. Ultimately, an alphabetical and numbered list of all the countries and colonies represented will make it possible to find any set of stamps without loss of time.

The total capacity of the 296 frames in the present cabinet is about 75,000 stamps. The collection is by no means complete; it is in fact only the nucleus of a greater and more perfect representation of the stamps of the world that will be gradually rounded out. It lacks especially the rare specimens of collectors and common varieties of certain periods, particularly of foreign issues.

In general the mounting is of single stamps of each issue, but when necessary to serve a particular purpose they are mounted in pairs, strips, blocks or sheets. A selected series of the stamped envelopes of the United States follows the stamps of that country. In addition to the exhibition series there will eventually be a reserve series for the use of students of philately.

The Sungs live in Pennyfields, in the Limehouse district. There are only two or three houses in this long street inhabited by English people. The rest are the homes of Chinese people, generally lodgings houses kept by Chinese for Chinese sailors when on shore. The men go to sea as firemen, carpenters, cooks, and stewards. They work for less pay than Englishmen, and so they are in great demand. Chinese women are rarely found in the quarter—Mrs. Sung is an exception—but occasionally a provision shop merchant or a baker, whose name may be Wo Fong, or Chong Chu,

A Chinese Family in London

Sung Choo is a little Chinese girl, but she lives in the East End of London. She is the dearest, merriest, chubbiest baby, says My Magazine. Her hair is black, and sticks out quite straight from the middle of her head. Her eyes are black, too, and disappear altogether when Sung Choo laughs—and she laughs often. Her nose is broad and flat, and her mouth small and pretty. You would think Sung Choo was a boy to look at her, for she wears queer, small, tight linen trousers and a wee black tunic—the dress of little Chinese girls. She has a silver bangle on each plump wrist, and fat little hands.

Sung Choo loves to be petted and tickled, and crows with delight when anybody picks her up and plays with her. Sung Choo's mother calls her the "English Baby," because little Choo was born in London. But she is altogether, every bit Chinese. Mrs. Sung wears the native dress as well, and very strange she looks to English eyes. Her shoes are about the size of those worn by an English child of 6, for when Mrs. Sung was born, the Chinese had not given up bandaging their feet. Her feet have been bound all her life, and must always be bound now. She walks on her steps, all her toes but one being turned right underneath.

Mrs. Sung has another child—a boy called Sung Yen. The Chinese, you will notice, put their surnames first and their Christian name after. Like his father, he is dressed in the English way, and is very proud of his clothes.

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"We are an ancient family." The tall dames, swaying, say, "We were favorites in the garden. In old colonial day! We came across the ocean, From Syria, it is said. And we stood unrivaled beauties In grandmother's posy bed." The wind has paused to listen To the dames of high degree, And the mignonette and pansies Are laughing with such glee! The mullein pinks are blushing, And the poppies say, "Oh, see, In the dame's gay frilled red bonnet She has a bumblebee!" —Ray Laurence.

or Ng Hen, or Ting Yee, will settle down and bring his wife over, too. They are much more domesticated than the women, doing all the cooking and washing. The men never eat with the women; the mother and children have their meals when they like, and the men have theirs by themselves and cook it themselves. They have two meals a day—at 10 and 4. You may see the bowls on the table, waiting for the dinner of macaroni and rice, with the chopsticks lying ready for use.

It is strange to go to a class where the Chinese are taught English, and to see boys and men poring over our alphabet, saying "Tee, Ooo, Vee, Dooleeo, Ax, Weei, Zid," spelling out simple words like "h-a-t"—"What you put on your head," explains the teacher. And up go the man's hands to pat his black, stiff thatch. One of the pupils is laboriously writing a copy. "West India Dock" is what has been set for him. "Where your ship came in," says the teacher; and carefully written all down the page is "Dok, dok, dok."

And he himself was fully aware of his deficiencies. When it was suggested to him that he should prepare his autobiography, he said, "A consciousness of a defective education and a certainty of the want of time, unfit me for such an undertaking."

All the more wonderful was it that he acquired, before he was mugged, a power of expression, always rich in simple dignity and charm, which reminds one of the speeches and writings of Abraham Lincoln.

His school days ended when he was 14 years old. He wanted to go to sea, as thousands of other boys have done, but in this he was opposed by his mother and by an uncle, who said in old-fashioned phrases, "I think he had better be put apprentice to a tinker, for a common sailor before the mast has by no means the liberty of the subject, for they will press him from a ship where he has 50 shillings a month, and make him take 23, and cut and slash, and use him like a Negro, or rather like a dog."

He had gathered from "The Young Man's Companion" a smattering knowledge of surveying and had taken a few lessons from a surveyor, so he abandoned his dream of the sea, and worked for four years at the surveyor's profession, going into the wilderness which stretched from his home, and becoming familiar with the Indians who abounded in it.

"Nothing was left half done, or done in a hurried or slovenly manner," says Washington Irving. "The habit of mind then cultivated continued throughout; so that, however complicated his tasks and overwhelming his cares, in the arduous and hazardous situations in which he was often placed, he found time to do everything, and to do it well."

THE HOME FORUM

"According to His Deeds"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE average human being usually fails to trace his sufferings in the flesh to mental causes which are embraced in his own thought, nor is he likely to see that every silent or expressed judgment directed against another person, operates as an effect in his own consciousness. The average mortal is far more likely to feel secretly at least, that he is not receiving as generous a reward; nor being treated as justly as he would prescribe for himself if he were the judge and arbiter of destiny. This is only a blind way of ascribing injustice to God; yet no man would complain that the rules of mathematics, music, or astronomy, unjustly withheld a reward of merit for incomplete or incorrect work which expressed ignorance or a misapplication of rule.

Christian Science insists upon individual responsibility in the process of working out one's salvation from the flesh and its woes. It shows that this must be done by an exact, scientific understanding of God as divine Principle, and the application of the spiritual rule of perfection to every thought and deed. This is why the mental act of unjust judgment, so common among mortals, reacts as an obstruction to individual salvation from the beliefs of the flesh. It is virtually an attempt to usurp the prerogative of God, who is Principle, or divine Love, by a finite, unreal mind, which is itself the essence of injustice, or the opposite of Love, and which is therefore incapable of judging according to divine Principle. A man can work out his salvation from the flesh only so fast as he approximates to the realization of being in Spirit, and through this realization destroys the false sense of a mind in matter, the sole origin of all trouble.

To do this necessitates a growing understanding of the perfection of God and His sinless reflection, spiritual man. One cannot succeed in this process of scientific, spiritual thinking while he entertains an unjust or a condemnatory attitude of thought toward another. The reason for this is simple, because, if a man holds evil as a reality in any direction of thought, it necessarily becomes a part of his own consciousness, and hinders, by that much, his success in realizing the perfection of being. This is what Paul so clearly expressed when he said, "Wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest, dost same things."

It is the degree of a man's perception of and adherence to Principle, or his failure to perceive the allness of good and to act accordingly, that determines the compensation of his own thoughts and deeds. This was what Paul meant, doubtless, when he declared that God "will render to every man according to his deeds: to them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life: but unto them that are contentious, and do not obey the truth, but obey unrighteousness, indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish, upon every soul of man that doth evil, . . . but glory, honor, and peace, to every man that worketh good." There is nothing unfair in this for, as Paul concluded, "there is no respect of persons with God." Principle, which is boundless good, fixes no limit. Increased spiritual understanding is the only measure of a man's reward.

Every human being is, through awakened spiritual perception, capable of understanding divine Principle, measurably at least, and progressively; and every one is capable of applying what he understands to control his thoughts and deeds. Instead of being unjust, it is entirely a quality of mercy that renders to every man

according to his works. The evil thought expressed in evil works is simply the lack of understanding of Principle; and this lack or ignorance rewards itself evilly; or, more precisely, ignorance constitutes the only obstruction—and that unreal—to the realization of the reward which is inseparable from a knowledge of divine Principle. Perfect Principle knows nothing of error or imperfection. On the contrary, wherever Principle is in the least understood, that understanding brings an instant reward in a greater manifestation of spiritual harmony. The sure self-reward of evil may serve to rouse a man to turn from his evil thought, and so his suffering may be an incentive to his taking the first step in his salvation from the flesh. "Mortal mind must part with error," Mrs. Eddy says on page 430 of *Science and Health*, "must put off itself with its deeds, and immortal manhood, the Christ ideal, will appear."

The sure recompense for the endeavor to think righteously, according to Principle, will be, in any case, that which lessens, not enhances, the beliefs of the flesh; for spiritual compensation can only be an increased capacity to live apart from the beliefs of the flesh, not in them. "Spiritual perception," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 203 of *Science and Health*, "brings out the possibilities of being, destroys reliance on aught but God, and so makes man the image of his Maker in deed and in truth."

Now a man may make any number of professions, either by word or by pose, he may deceive himself and succeed in deceiving others, as to the status of his spiritual thinking; but if there remains the slightest belief in evil, of envy or jealousy, in his own thought, which tempts him to judge others unjustly or grudgingly, he cannot escape the judgment which renders unto him according to the deflection of his own thought. To the extent of his indulgence in evil beliefs he bereaves himself of the spiritual ability to dwell in the conscious realization of the allness of good, and of the consequent ability to overcome sin, disease, and death.

Salvation is necessarily, therefore, a process of self-conquest, first, last, and continuously. When this is understood, and a man's whole energy is directed to the overcoming of materiality in his own thought, he can be sure of his reward in the increase of that spiritual understanding which constitutes deliverance from the pangs incurred through materiality. Then, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 22 of *Science and Health*, "When the smoke of battle clears away, you will discern the good you have done, and receive according to your deserving."

Tchekhoff

Tchekhoff made a tremendous name in Russia. His stories, Arnold Bennett says in "Cooks and Persons," are really remarkable. "If any one of authority stated that they rank him with the fixed stars of Russian fiction—Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Gogol, and Tolstoy—I should not be ready to contradict. To read them, after even the finest stories of de Maupassant or Murray Gilchrist, is like having a bath after a bath. Their effect is extraordinarily one of ingenuousness. Of course they are not in the least in-

genous, as a fact, but self-conscious and elaborate to the highest degree. The progress of every art is an apparent progress from conventionality to realism. The basis of convention remains, but as the art develops it finds more and more subtle methods fitting life to the convention, or the convention to life—whichever you please. Tchekhoff's tales mark a definite new conquest in this long struggle. As you read him you fancy that he must always have been saying to himself: "Life is good enough for me. I won't alter it. I will set it down as it is." Such is the tribute to his success which he forces from you.

"He seems to have achieved absolute realism. (But there is no absolute, and one day somebody—probably a Russian—will carry realism further.) His climaxes are never strained; nothing is ever idealized, sentimentalized; no part of the truth is left out, no part is exaggerated. There is no cleverness, no startling feat of virtuosity. All appears simple, candid, almost childlike. I could imagine the editor of popular magazine returning a story of Tchekhoff's with the friendly criticism that it showed promise, and that when he had acquired more skill in hitting the reader exactly between the eyes a deal might be possible. Tchekhoff never hits you between the eyes. But he will, nevertheless, leave you on the flat of your back. Beneath the outward simplicity of his work is concealed the most wondrous artifice, the artifice that is embedded deep in nearly all great art. . . . We have no writer, and we have never had one, nor has France, who could mold the material of life, without distorting it, into such complex forms to such an end of beauty."

The Cold Hill Spring

Between the barren pasture and the wood . . . A spring comes bubbling up there, cold as glass, bubbles down, crusting the leaves with lime,

Babbling the self-same song that it has sung through time.

Ducks gobble at the selvage of the brook, But still it slips away, the cold hill spring.

Past the Ryemeadows' lonely woodland nook Where many a stubble gray-goose preens her wing,

On, by the woodland side. You hear it sing Past the lone copse . . .

Another water joins it; then it turns, Runs through the Ponton Wood, still turning west.

Past foxgloves, Canterbury bells, and ferns,

And many a blackbird's, many a thrush's nest;

The cattle tread it there; then, with a zest

It sparkles out, babbling its pretty chatter

Through Foxholes Farm, where it gives white-faced cattle water.

Under the road it runs, and now it slips Past the great plowland, babbling, drop and linn,

To the moss'd stumps of elm trees which it lipp'd,

And blackberry-bramble-trails where eddies spin.

Then, on its left, some short-grassed fields begin.

Red-clayed and pleasant, which the young spring fills

With the never-quiet joy of dancing daffodils. —John Masefield.

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

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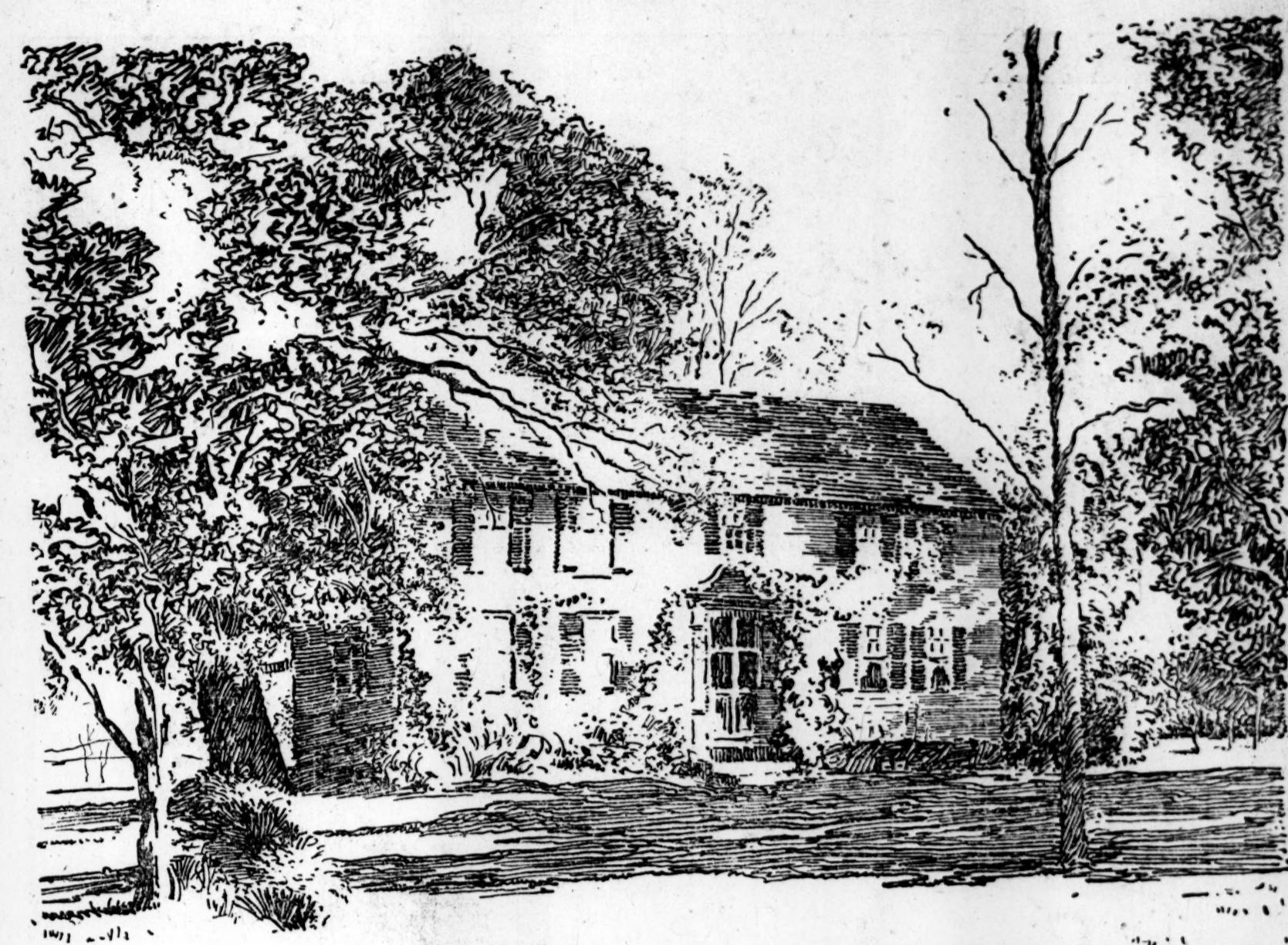
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The Old Mission House, as it Stood in Stockbridge, Massachusetts

The first efforts of English missionaries among the American Indians are described by John Fiske in "The Beginnings of New England," but the times of which he speaks antedate by about a century the building of the Old Mission House in 1740 by the Rev. John Sergeant, first missionary to the Stockbridge Indians in Western Massachusetts.

"Missionary work was begun," writes Mr. Fiske, "in 1643 by Thomas Mayhew on the islands of Nantucket

and Martha's Vineyard. The savages at first declared they were not so silly as to barter thirty-seven tutelar deities for one, but after much preaching and many pow-wows Mayhew succeeded in persuading them that the Deity of the white man was mightier than all their manitous. Whether they were got much farther than this toward a comprehension of the white man's religion may be doubted; but they were prevailed upon to let their children learn to read and write, and even to set up little courts, in which justice was administered according to some of the simplest rules of English law, and from which there lay an appeal to the court of Plymouth. In 1646 Massachusetts enacted that the elders of the churches should choose two persons each year to go and spread the gospel among the Indians. In 1649 Parliament established the Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England, and presently from voluntary contributions the society was able to dispose of an annual income of £2000. Schools were set up in which agriculture was taught, as well as religion. It was even intended that Indians should go to Harvard College, and a building was erected for their accommodation, but as none came to occupy it, the college printing press was presented to work there. One solitary Indian student afterward succeeded in climbing to the bachelor's degree—Caleb Cheeshahtaumuck of the class of 1665. It was this one occasion that was marvelous, not the failure of the scheme, which vividly shows how difficult it was for the white man of that day to understand the limitations of the red man."

Humility and Independence

"We shall find, I think, on looking below the surface, that Humility is the true mother and nurse of Independence; and that Pride, which is often supposed to stand to her in that relation, is, in reality, the stepmother, by whom is wrought—novercalibus

odious—the very destruction and ruin of Independence," Sir Henry Taylor says in "Notes from Life: The Statesman."

"For pride has a perpetual reference to the estimation in which we are held by others; fear of opinion is of the essence of it; and with this fear upon us it is impossible that we should be independent. The proud man is of all men the most vulnerable; and as there is nothing that rankles and festers more than wounded pride, he has much cause for fear. Pride, therefore—whether active or passive—whether it goes forth to claim the deference of mankind, or secludes itself from the danger of their disrepute—has always much at stake, and leads a life of caution and solicitude. Humility, on the contrary, has no personal objects, and leads its life in the service which is perfect freedom."

"There is no more of personal merit in a great intellect than in a great estate. It is the use which is made of the one and of the other which should find the claim to respect; and the man who has it at heart to make the best use he can of either, will not be much occupied with them as a means of commanding respect. Thus it is that respect is commonly least due, as well as least willingly accorded, where it is arrogated most, and that independence is hardly possessed where it is much insisted on. 'The proud man,' says St. Jerome, '(who is the poor man), braggeth outwardly, but beggeth inwardly.' The humble man, who thinks little of his independence, is the man who is strong in it; and he who is not solicitous of respect will commonly meet with as much as he has occasion for. 'Who calls?' says the old shepherd in 'As You Like It'; 'Your batters,' is the insolent answer: and what is the shepherd's rejoinder? 'Else are they very wretched.' By what retort, reprisal, or repartee could it have been made half so manifest that the insult had lighted upon armor of proof? Such is the invincible independence of humility."

"The declaration of our Saviour, that the meek shall inherit the earth, may be understood, I think, as verified in the very nature and attributes of meekness. The dress of the earth the meek do not inherit; the 'damnosa haereditas' of the earth's pomps and vanities descends to others; but all the true enjoyments, the wisdom, love, peace, and independence, which earth can bestow, are assured to the meek as in their meekness inherent. 'Tis ourselves that we are thus or thus. It depends on our own hearts to cast off the bondage of pride with all its chains and sores, and by meekness to possess the earth. For this possession comes not by observation and saying, 'Lo here!' or 'Lo there!' but as the Kingdom of God is within us, so also is the inheritance of the Earth:

"How much that Genius boasts as hers, And fancies hers alone, On you, meek spirits, Faith confers! The proud have further gone, Perhaps, through life's deep maze, but you

Alone possess the labyrinth's clue.

"To you the costliest spoils of thought, Wisdom, unclaim'd, yields up; To you the far-sought pearl is brought, And melted in your cup;

To you her hard and myrrh she brings, Like orient gifts to infant kings.

"The single eye alone can see All truths around us thrown, In their eternal unity;

The humble ear alone Has room to hold and time to prize The sweetness of life's harmonies."

"(Aubrey de Vere.)"

Moussa

"When I saw Moussa I understood that he was a man who had been devoted to his youth to a great trust in which he spoke of a driver's face. I had called on the Consul a few days before with Khaled, the camel-dealer, who supplies the Turkish post with dromedaries for the journey between Baghdad and Damascus," Edmund Candler writes in "A Vagabond in Asia." "At the time I was under the impression that Khaled was to accompany me across the desert; but the Consul knew better. 'That is not a driver's face,' he said. Now Moussa's was unquestionably a driver's face. It was like an old coffee-colored parchment . . . The grizzled hair of his cheeks matted his face almost to the eyes; his beard might have been a sprig of withered tamarisk bush; his eyes, neither expectant nor reminiscent, infinitely patient, indefinitely resigned, were cast from long habit on the sky-line.

"Moussa and the camel are inseparably connected in my memory. When I used to wake in the desert from dreaming of some English garden or crowded city, I would peer out of my sheepskins to see the camel's arched neck framing a starry ring of sky, with head poised so motionless, that were it not for a slight twitching of the mouth you would think the patient beast asleep. My thoughts turned instinctively to Moussa. His attitude was paternal enough to make me feel a child again and wonder if I had been good at the end of each day. Life in the desert with Moussa was so new and unaccustomed.

"In the Euphrates valley every now and then a man would rise from his plow to seize Moussa's hand and raise it to his lips. It is custom of the country; but Hadji Moussa is a very lovable old man."

Moral Integrity

The world has yet to understand the intellectual efficiency derived from moral qualities—how the candor of a modest, and the clearness of an unperverted mind attain results beyond the reach of mere intelligence and adroitness—how conscious integrity gives both insight and directness to mental operations, and elevation above the plane of selfish motives affords a more comprehensive, and therefore a more reliable view of affairs, than the keenest examination based exclusively on personal ability.—Henry T. Tucker.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Hoover Food Control Policy

NOBODY, no concern, no corporation, no interest in the United States engaged in the pursuit of business along legitimate lines, need entertain any misgivings with relation to the operation of the food control law under the administration of Herbert C. Hoover. The policy to be pursued, as indicated in the statement issued by that official, promptly upon notification of his appointment and following sharply upon the conclusion of a conference with the President, is so clearly in accord with the expressed sentiment of the public, concerning the need and scope of regulation, that it should cause no anxiety or disturbance save in those quarters where reformation, amounting to an almost revolutionary change of methods, is a recognized necessity. The purposes of the administrator of the law are evidently exactly what its framers intended. These purposes are the elimination of vicious speculation, extortion, and wasteful practices, the stabilization of prices, the conservation of home supplies, and the safeguarding of exports, while fully cooperating with the Allies in the feeding of their people. Expressed in another way, the primal aim of the administrator will be to save and conserve all necessary supplies at home, to prevent speculation, exploitation, and extortion, and to extend to the Allies the measure of protection deemed essential, and even vital, to American interests during the progress and until the conclusion of the war.

Instead of arraying itself against the business men of the country, the food administration courts their cooperation. There is not a thought of interfering in the least degree with legitimate industry, commerce, or trade. "I do not believe," says Mr. Hoover, "that drastic force need be applied to maintain economic distribution and sane use of supplies by the great majority of the American people, and I have learned a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence of the average American business man, whose aid we anticipate and depend on to remedy the evils developed by the war, which he admits and deplores as deeply as ourselves, but," and these are words that cannot be impressed too deeply upon the thought and conscience of the people to whom they are directed.

If there be those who expect to exploit this hour of sacrifice; if there are men or organizations scheming to increase the trials of this country, we shall not hesitate to apply to the full the drastic coercive powers that Congress has conferred upon us in this instrument.

There can be no misunderstanding here; the warning is plain; nor can there be any misconception as to the class for whom it is intended. Instead of little meddling, trifling punitive measures, the arrest or the fining of every small offender; instead of dealing with the situation locally, or sectionally, or with separate individuals or interests, the aim will be to effect such constructive regulations as will render gambling, extortion, and other wasteful practices impossible. The public is promised, without qualification, relief from the exactions of the profiteer. Those who expend talent and skill in the invention of processes in trade which, while cheating the producer and consumer alike, bring into disrepute the majority of honest traders, are to be dealt with according to their deserts. This can be interpreted only to mean that the unconscionable combinations now in control of sources of supply, of the products of the fields, the mines and the forests, of the things commonly recognized as needful to human welfare, are to be broken up. The people of the United States will breathe more freely than they have for years, when they find this accomplished, through the regular operation of law, and in a manner calculated to strengthen, rather than to weaken, both individual and collective effort under democratic rule.

But the people themselves are not to escape observation and, where necessary, correction, although greater attention is to be given to guidance than to reproof. They have pointed out to them again the condition to which a hideous war has reduced millions of persons in other lands, and they are shown how clearly it is their duty toward their kind to avoid every form of extravagance and waste that these people in eastern countries may be succored and regularly supplied. "Seventy per cent of our people," says Mr. Hoover, "are well known to be as thrifty and careful as any in the world, and they consume but little or no more than is necessary. It is not too much to ask the other 30 per cent, by simpler living, to reduce their consumption." Surely not, in the face of the shortage in the allied countries. The United States, as the food administrator truly puts it, has in its abundance and in its waste an ample supply to carry the distressed abroad, as well as the population at home, over the next winter without suffering. If the Republic fails in this, it will be because its citizens have fallen short of the performance of the duty they owe the country.

The allied nations, like their own, are involved in a struggle to assure the dominance of democracy. Every pound of food saved in the United States, at the cost, if need be, of individual sacrifice, contributes toward the winning of the war.

Spain and the U-Boat

THE latest dispatches from Madrid, telling of a protest, addressed by Germany to Spain, against the latter's determination to intern the German submarine, which recently put into Corunna for repairs, makes especially interesting reading. Some weeks ago, another German submarine, the U C-52, put into Cadiz under very similar circumstances. It remained for eighteen days, and then was allowed to depart. This action on the part of Spain provoked much adverse comment in allied countries, notably in France. It naturally also aroused the antagonism of that section of Spain which favored strong measures against Germany. Spain was clearly in a difficulty. The French and British authorities imme-

diately took up the matter, and, although apparently no agreement was come to as to the interpretation of the Hague Convention's ruling on the matter, Spain issued a decree forbidding any submarine to enter Spanish waters, on the pain of being interned and detained.

On this point the Spanish statement was perfectly explicit. When, therefore, another German submarine put into Corunna, the other day, the authorities in Madrid could not be expected to act in any other way than they did, namely, intern the boat. On no point, perhaps is the Hague Convention more obscure than on this question of repairs to warships. Article 17 of the convention, in this connection, is worth quoting. It runs as follows: "In neutral ports and roadsteads belligerent warships may only carry out such repairs as are absolutely necessary to render them seaworthy, and may not add in any manner whatsoever to their fighting force. The local authorities of the neutral power shall decide what repairs are necessary, and these must be carried out with the least possible delay."

Germany, in her statement, insists that Spain has no right to set up "a new law for herself during the progress of the war," and it declares that Spain's action contravenes the Hague Convention. There is nothing to be gained, at the present moment, by raising the question of whether or not there is any longer any appeal to the Hague Convention on such a matter, but whether or not Germany has any right of appeal is, at this hour, not an open question.

The key to the situation is, perhaps, to be found in the concluding portion of the most recent dispatch from Madrid on the matter, which states that there is a general feeling that Germany means to provoke yet another serious situation on this question. There is always a "prospect," in the German estimate, in a situation where "anything may happen."

Winnipeg and After

Now that the great win-the-war Liberal Convention at Winnipeg is over, it is possible to form some just estimate of what has been accomplished, and of the indications as to the political sentiment of the country which these accomplishments afford. One fact emerges with remarkable prominence, and it is this, to a great number of people interested in the question, Winnipeg has been a disappointment. There was a very large consensus of opinion, immediately prior to the meeting of the convention, that Canadian Liberalism had an opportunity for a big policy, and would seize it; that Canadian Liberals would be prepared to show that they were ready to rise fully to the occasion, to recognize the unimportance of party issues, at the present juncture, and to place the well-being of the nation, and all that its alliances entailed, before everything else.

This opinion was held right up to the first meeting of the convention. As soon as the proceedings began, however, it became apparent that the party spirit was still very strong, and, as the program progressed, it became evident that many Liberals had learned nothing, and forgotten nothing, during the last three years. One delegate, indeed, as was pointed out in dispatches from Winnipeg, shed significant light on the situation when he said, in the debate on the national Government resolution, that he frankly objected to the discussion, because he had come to the convention to vote for the Liberal Party, under the Liberal leader, and he did not see the necessity for any other line of argument.

Now, it is true it has been contended, in many quarters, that the convention did not really express the sentiments of the great mass of Canadian Liberals. Already rumors are abroad of the convocation of a new convention. On the other hand, the great win-the-war resolution, passed by the convention, is being pointed to as a sound declaration of policy, and as proving the determination of the Canadian Liberals to stop at no sacrifice in order to win the war. Any perusal of the text of the resolution must show that, on the surface, there is good ground for such a claim; but when it is read in connection with what happened at the convention, and especially in connection with the determined way in which the conference rejected the proposal for compulsion in the matter of keeping up the efficiency of the Canadian regiments at the front, it must be admitted that the expression is more than open to the suspicion of speciousness.

All other considerations, however, are overshadowed by the partisan spirit of the convention. In all belligerent countries an effort is being made to sink party differences more and more, and to concentrate on the one great national object, that of prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion. It is particularly regrettable, therefore, to find that, in Canada, these differences are being accentuated, rather than diminished, and there are not lacking indications that many Liberals, who took part in the convention at Winnipeg, and who voted in support of the party resolutions, are already "standing aghast" at what they have done. There is a world of significance in the meeting which was held last Thursday at Rideau Hall, in Ottawa, when representatives of all parties gathered together, presumably to try to find some reconciliation of existing differences, and it is to be earnestly hoped that both Liberals and Conservatives, at the present moment, will discern the necessity of sinking individual views, and of making some attempt to see the present great war issues in their true perspective. It needs to be, once again, insisted that, at this time, no political reputation or career is of the smallest interest to anybody who recognizes the true nature of the business in hand. Where the party politician is concerned, there is indeed only one just comment, and that is, in the words of Mercutio, "A plague o' both your houses!"

The Development of Mindoro

MINDORO, seventh in size of the Philippine Islands, and potentially one of the richest of the group, is a liability rather than an asset of the insular Government. There has been a deficit in its revenues annually for years past, and, for its own good, this has been met by the central Administration, almost to the present time

with too little objection. Taken with its dependent islands, Mindoro has an area of 4224 square miles, its greatest length being 100 miles and its greatest width 58 miles. The interior forms a mountainous plateau, which is covered by unbroken and immensely valuable virgin forests. From this table the land slopes, at some points abruptly, at others gently, toward the sea. A river system radiates from the plateau, offering an almost perfect means of transportation for logs to the coast. In the uplands are numerous coal beds and other mineral deposits. The lowlands are very fertile. So prolific was Mindoro at one time, in the production of rice, that it was popularly called "the granary of the Philippines." Sugar, cotton, hemp, and other crops thrive on the island, when properly cultivated. Yet its economic conditions are extremely backward, and a large part of its population is in a constant state of poverty. It has altogether about 39,000 inhabitants. Among these are 18,000 Tagalogs, 7200 Mangyanes, 2000 Visayans, and of Ilocanos less than 1000. Of the whole, over 7000 are pronounced savage; a large proportion of the remainder are densely ignorant.

Secretary of the Interior Palma, of the insular Government, bent upon learning the cause or causes of this backwardness, visited Mindoro not long ago, and carried on a very thorough inquiry into the shortcomings and needs of its people. Two things he found to be essential to the island's prosperity, first, an increase and decided change in its population; and, second, development of the natural resources. There has been little communication between different parts of the island, or between the island and its neighbors, for many years. Secretary Palma proposes, as a first step, the establishment of a regular ship or launch service around the island, which he hopes will stimulate social and commercial intercourse, at the same time affording an outlet for local products. As the next step, he proposes colonizing the island with a large number of progressive people from towns in the Province of Batangas. Finally, he recommends that the central Administration should give all necessary aid to the colonists, and to such of the present inhabitants as shall cooperate with the new arrivals in developing industries.

Incidental to his plan, which is indicative of the determination of the native element in the Philippines to prove their ability to govern, he advises the concentration of the Mangyanes and other derelicts, now scattered over the island, until they shall have been better instructed in the art of self-support. Placed in colonies, and given patient teaching, he thinks these people, instead of being a weight upon the industrious on the island, will become helpful to themselves and to others.

Only good wishes can go forth from the United States to Secretary Palma, and to every one of his compatriots, who are striving to bring the Philippines as a whole up to a high standard of government.

Handsome Is That Handsome Does

YES, but what chance has the citizen of doing handsomely by himself or the community at large when he is required or permitted to carry on his occupation on the basis that he surrender entirely many of the things which most of us are not prepared to do without, and without the enjoyment of which he is likely to be robbed of his good looks as well. It is true that he himself may be a consenting party to the whole transaction, and that he may argue that by living in the very heart of the city he is thereby saved the expense of a railway journey, and can thus afford to work longer hours. But if the facilities thus secured are at the expense of his natural aspirations for the sweet charm of occasional rustic pursuits and that period of quietude which every one needs as part of his recreation, is not the price paid by the community too high? This is a theme that has been frequently discussed, and many experiments have been tried, but too often the purely economic aspect is allowed to sway the argument in favor of the herded dwelling place and its concomitant vistaless and ugly streets. If on the strength of the cheap and rapid transportation attaching to these conditions, more and more time is exacted of the willing worker, again we ask Is not the price paid too high?

For the price which a nation pays in allowing its workers full freedom to surrender their individual right to recreation and leisure is paid in the good looks, the physique and general well-being of the people as a whole. It must surely be true to say that one sad, dull, and listless face seen in the streets reflects upon the community as a whole, for it tells a tale of conditions that have been either permitted or encouraged in the race against time. But when these sad, expressionless faces are multiplied by hundreds, it is time that that community should begin to realize that it is living on its capital, physically speaking, and that neither the physique nor the efficiency of a community can be saved from deterioration, if those things that constitute individual well-being are allowed to be squandered ruthlessly, whether under the pressure of patriotism or sheer necessity.

Commenting on the prevailing ugliness of the people in the streets, a well-known writer has recently remarked:

"Granted that an expressive face with interest in life, stamped on it is better than 'chocolate box' or 'barber's block' good looks; that agility and strength are better than symmetry without agility and strength; the trouble is that there is no interest stamped on so many of our faces, no agility or strength in so many of our limbs."

This is a serious indictment, but one that cannot be laid aside lightly. How can we refuse to admit that, too often, the faces in our great cities are lusterless, ugly, and dissatisfied. It is curious how little we dwell on these or think of them at all, because we like to reserve our interest for those lively and expressive faces which tell a happier tale.

When, however, the demand appears, as it inevitably will, for shorter hours of work, more time for recreation, fresh air, and good food for every overworked citizen, let us see that each one of us, enthusiast for honest labor though he be, be found, not grudging these concessions to his neighbor but cheerfully indorsing them.

Indeed, we should even now insist that provision be made to secure them for him, for thus the sooner will he make us glad with his countenance.

Notes and Comments

THE record of a young Norwegian sailor as a sound sleeper, lately commented on in the Norwegian papers, is hard to beat. His steamer had been torpedoed, and the crew had taken to the boats and been rescued by a British armed trawler. One sailor was missing, who was known to have been sleeping below before the attack of the U-boat. At the request of the Norwegian captain, the trawler was steered close to the sinking steamer, and a few rifle shots were fired at the porthole where the sailor's quarters were. Shortly afterwards, the seaman appeared on deck, jumped overboard, and was picked up by the trawler's boat. He had not been awakened when the torpedo struck the ship!

A NEWS item in a Kentucky paper gives the impression that honeybees which carry on their industry in the more secluded sections are somewhat behind the times, surprising as the intimation may appear. The item referred to tells of a farmer finding a store of honey in a tree which was cut down, in a rather remote section, and the information is added that the honey was of the "old-fashioned kind." The observation may, however, be accounted for on the reasonable hypothesis that the writer of the article labored under the impression that the honey sold in bottles was made by bees with advanced notions as to how honey should be made. The imputation is unjust.

A WELL-KNOWN provincial paper in England makes itself responsible for the following story: The tramcar was hopelessly overcrowded, and several people who had achieved the upper deck were transgressing all regulations by standing. "Now, then," called out the girl conductor, with emphasis, "you can't stand on top." "Well," said one literalist, smiling blandly, as he peered down the steps, "we are standing, whether we can or not." The girl answered nothing, but promptly pressed a button. The car jumped forward, and the literalist involuntarily took a seat on the floor. "There," said the girl, apparently in complete good humor, quoting the barrister in a famous play, "you think you can, but you can't."

IT WILL be no difficult matter for the casual observer of current affairs in the United States to name, upon the adjournment of the present session of Congress, at least a half dozen Senators who are not in line for the presidency or the vice-presidency of the United States in 1920.

THERE is an amusing little story about Sir Eric Geddes as a boy which shows the new First Lord of the Admiralty possessed of resourcefulness at an early age. He was somewhere about ten when, on being given ten shillings by his father as pocket money, he forthwith went and spent it all on a second or third hand bone-shaker. This earned him a severe reprimand from his parent for reckless extravagance, but the culprit rose to the occasion. Going out the next day he returned, having sold the bone-shaker for £2.

IN SIMPLER times than these, when the country was new and frills were few, the isolated settler in the United States, in need of a new pair of shoes, was wont to have his wife take the measure. This she did by standing him against a wall, and clipping twigs to meet the length, breadth, and instead height of his woolen-stockinged feet. The next time anybody she knew, and could trust, was going to town, she sent the twigs to the shoemaker, or to the general storekeeper, who took pride in filling the order. In those halcyon days, \$2 was considered a fair price for a pair of low shoes, and \$5 for a pair of boots, prices that are now as obsolete as twigs measurements.

THE American Indian of the dime-novel period practiced camouflage regularly. Frequently he played the rôle of a bush, while stealing up, at nightfall, upon the paleface. Clumps of foliage, it will be recalled, were often found by the eagle-eyed hunter to have moved during the night. Once, Buckskin Hank of the Rosebud, on entering what he supposed to be a grove of young cottonwoods, found himself surrounded by a band of Comanches, who, throwing off their disguise, rushed upon him! At this moment, however, three tall oaks, hard by, fell upon the redskins, and rescued him. The tall oaks, it is unnecessary to say, were Buckskin's trusty companions, who, suspecting the artifice of the Comanches, had beaten them at their own game.

IT WILL be remembered that Germany professed to rejoice when William J. Bryan resigned as Secretary of State, contending that it meant a divided people in the United States on the subject of the war. Now that five of Germany's ministers of state have resigned in one group, it would be interesting to know just how Germany feels about that.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by a Southern paper that several thousand acres of State-owned lands, in an un-drained and undeveloped section of that Commonwealth, have been sold to speculators for cash. Although the terms of the sale are not announced, the deal is regarded as an advantageous one for the State, perhaps on the theory followed by a friend of a Western horse trader, who, when told by the latter that he had "swapped off the black colt," immediately replied: "Jim, you made a good trade."

UNDER a ruling of the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game of Massachusetts, only a few shore birds may be "taken" this season. These include black-breasted and golden plover, winter and summer yellowlegs, rails, coots, jacksnipe, and gallinules. But why should any shore birds be "taken"? What sport, in the name of common sense, can anybody, capable of thinking, find in hunting yellowlegs, jacksnipes, coots, and the rest?